

829.
Medela Medicorum:
O'R, A N
ENQUIRY
INTO THE
REASONS & GROUNDS
Of the Contempt of
Physicians,
And their
Noble Art.

WITH
Proposals to reduce them
to their Wonted Repure;
maintaining the joynt Interest of
Doctors, Chyrurgions, and Apothe-
caries, against all Intruders.

By S. W. Doctor of Physick.
~~Wm. Stokham Cox~~ Sampson Gordon
London, Printed by T. M. for Dorman
Newman, and are to be Sold at his Shop
at the Kings Arms in the-Paltry, 1672.

24



Licenced,

October 11th. 1677.

Roger L'Estrange.

4 B 2



TO
Charles II.
KING

Of Great Britain, &c.

May it Please Your MAJESTY,

IT's not the out-side
Bulk, but the native
Beauty and in-side Ex-
cellency of Things, result-
ing from a due proportion

A 2 and

To His MAJESTY

and Soul-like form, which renders them truly Acceptable: Its the generousness and usefulness of every proposal which Crowns the Design, and only can make it Taking: How small soever this Piece seems; yet if Your MAJESTY shall seriously View its Porportions and Linements, inward and outward, may easily eye it animated with a Soul (I mean a Design) bigger than the Body its in can well

of Great Britain, &c.

well contain and espy it
shining through every
Arm and Limb. If Your
MAJESTY shall Ask
what that is? I readily
Answer, Its a propos'd
Method or Expedient, de-
sign'd in order to a Re-
stitution (and how Great
that Sounds, Your MA-
JESTY can well tell) not
only of the Medical Fa-
culty from its Exile:
But also of the Worthy
Professors (those legitimate
Sons of *Æsculapius*) from

A 3 under

To His MAJESTY

under that cloud of Dis-
esteem, they have con-
tracted in the World, by
establiſhing the Noble Art
of Healing upon its ſure
Foundation, rendering it
more improvable (and
that in a little time) in e-
very Branch thereof, than
ever it yet has been ; and
all this chiefly, either by
a New-modelling of the
Old, or an Ereſtion of a
New Society, or Col-
ledge of Phyſicians ; To
ſhew the extenſive Uſeful-
neſs

of Great Britain, &c.

ness whereof, for the Benefit of Mankind, is the chief Work of the ensuing Discourse.

Now Great Sir, In as much as no New Thing, of so great Import, is to be Attempted (of which this is only in its kind a slender Essay) without the Knowledge, Concurrence, and particular Appointment of the KING: May therefore Your MAJESTY only cast a favourable Aspect

A 4 upon

To His MAJESTY

upon the Work, (made evident by the Design,) would readily presage its good Success, and foretel its Acceptance in the World.

We know right well, Your MAJESTY, upon good Grounds, approves not of those who by Prescription, do, *Jurare in verba Magistri*, admire, too much dote upon, and are too zealous prosecutors of the trite, vulgar, *Galenical* Method. And where-

of Great Britain, &c.

whereas Your MAJESTY has, by evident Proofs, given ample Satisfaction to the World, of Your encouraging Learning, and the Improvements of Useful Arts, (whose Growth tend to the Universal Good of Mankind) manifest by your special Concurrence to the setting a foot the *Royal Society*, and particularly exemplify'd by Your Patronizing the *Chymical* Advancements

A 5 of

To His MAJESTY

of *Physick*, not easily (if ever) arriving at its *Herculeans Pillars*; nor compriz'd within the narrow-confinés of a *ne plus ultra*.

Therefore (to Add to the rest) Your MAJESTIES Concurrence, and particular Influence upon this Designe, would be sufficient Warrant to give it Admittance into the World; which as its a Work in our Age so Indispens'b'y Necessary, there.

of Great Britain, &c.

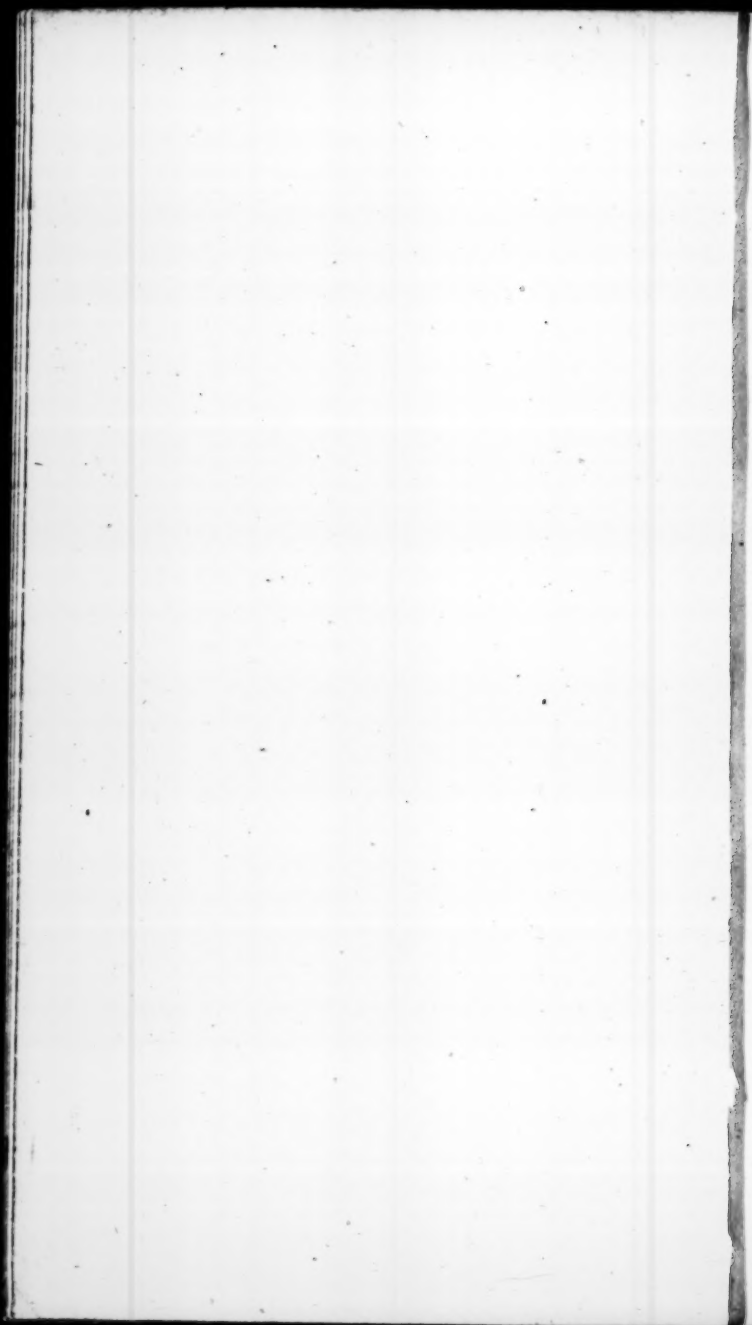
therefore Your MAJESTIES Patronage there-
to, as its (by many)
highly Implorable; so
particularly is humbly
Crav'd, By

Your

MAJESTIES

most humble Subject,

S. W.



The EPISTLE to the
Doctors & Apothecaries.

First to the Doctors.

worthy Sirs, and Brethren,

THe Title to this small Tract, may Perhaps at the first blush (from some Analogical sound) remind you of that (to many Doctors) unwelcome book, mask'd under the disguise of *Medela Medicinæ*, the Author whereof, (whose name you know) being Captain, and leader of all the Quacks: might therefore possibly make you startle a little, and throw the book out of your hand, as jealous this also to come from some of the same gang: But my request is, that you would please, not to be too rash, but stay, and pause a while: And to consider both the Author, and the Design; as to the Author, although unknown to you (by concealing his name) as to this peice, yet is not unknown to the world by other Tracts he has, upon several Subjects, Published, and is the meanest of your Fraternity: However a well-wisher (I assure you) to the Faculty in every improvement thereof. As

The Epistle to the Doctors.

As to the designe, its not to invade your Territories, nor to lay wast the walls of your defence; Nor to break down your banks, by letting in a Flood of Empericks upon you: nor in the least to intrench upon your liberties: But it is in order, to the healing your clashing interests, with the Apothecaries: The makeing up your breaches, the fortifying your bulworks: The preventing ruine to your otherwise tottering, and tumbleing present state of affairs, to the facil secluding and post-poning all the Quacks, Empericks, and other intruders; the Cabineting your Jewels, and the stowing the Lumber that lies in your way; yea in the main, the improvement of our generous Faculty in every respect: A Design, what more noble? which if it succeed, will make you, and your successors (in this most worthy art) happy in generations to come.

May I take the liberty to tell you plainely, that if this Expedient succeed not, it will be very easly (even for him that rides) to read your fate, (viz.) That the Practising Apothecaries, and other Quacks, will in a very short time get so much ground of you, as you will not easly be able to regain. Nay if what is here in this short Tract propos'd, do not take, I might crave leave to tell you,
yea

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yea, and Propheſie ſo much of you, from Rational grounds, that your faculty, will be much blemiſhed, and your ſelves, in the main, will certainly fall to ruin, by the great inundation that's falling upon you (your banks being breaking down apace, and Mouldering faſt away) what by the numerousneſs of Practiſing Apothecaries, and the ſwarming of Quacking Empericks, chiefly the former, undermining you, yea your greateſt Dons in Court, City, and Country; Whence you may fear, not onely their out-doing, but undoing you; and that they will over-run, your whole buſineſs; yea, whence you may certainly conclude, (if nothing of the nature of theſe Propoſals be attempted) that it's eaſie for any judicious Pen to calculate, the Critical Epochs of your declenſion, and for any prying eye, to ſee (even without Spectacles) as far as the Horizontal circles of your ſetting, being all ready, far on your journey down the Weſtern bank,

Wherefore I (as one whoſe concern is im-
bark'd in the ſame bottom with your ſelves)
ſeriously adviſe you, to look about you in time,
while a ſeaſon yet remains, and an Oppor-
tunity yet continues in your hand, by ſome
ſuch Expedient to provide for your ſelves:
do you value your repute and eſteem in the
world?

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world? would you have the head of your Faculty rais'd up (which is now almost sinking) and boy'd above Water? would you prevent your being set adrift amidst an unknown, and perilous Ocean? and would you have your Leakey Vessels ensured in such boysterous Sea's, toss'd by such blustering Borreas's? would you injoy the fruits of your long labours? Would you have the troublers of your peace reduc'd into their primitive Elements, and pristin imploy's? Would you live well in peace and plenty? If these (as surely they must) affect you, then certainly the propos'd Expedient will not be unacceptable; which if it find footing amongst you, will without a peradventure raise you into an other, and higher key, some notes above all despondency, and settle you in a quiet compos'd state, where no Quacks, nor other intruders (how tall and threatening soever) shall at any time, be able to make you afraid.

Its easy to foresee, that this expedient, if made Praetical, will from the genuine consequences thereof, more infallibly secure the joynt interest of Doctors, Chyrurgions, and Apothecaries, against all Medical intruders, then all the Statutes of Parliament have, or in probability ever shall do.

Roose up therefore your drooping genius
(wor-

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(Worthy souls) ! lay hold upon a line that is cast forth for you in this sinking time ; which if not well made, nor skillfully cast, its your part to mend both : But surely a line you must have, and prudently cast ; yea, and to make it serve for your safety, must as necessarily take hold of it, lest you sink within sight of port, and fall under water in the midst of help.

Set upon something, I say now (an opportunity offering it self) worthy your noble selves, and your posterity, that your names may not die, but live to after Ages : that your generations to come, may have cause to speak well of you, & may make a new compute of time, an *Epocha Medicinæ*, upon which they may reckon, from the restauration of their Noble Art, from under the thraldom of imperious intruders.

If I seem severe, its to make good the Title, the matter I propos'd ; for in Healing, if the wound be old, and ulcerated, and by its contracted corrosion vitiates the adjacent parts, The cure in such cases, cannot well be performed without searching, and clensing Medicines, yea incision too (if not also causticks) which don, the healing goes on : so hereby searching I found the wound to be old, ulcerated, and almost gangren'd : therefore in order

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der to a right healing, the *Method* for cure must not be palliated, but thoroughly performed.

We have shew'd you, as in a glass, your spots, wrinkles, and other deformities; I mean your whole dark side, as you lye expos'd to the view of the people, in your present state. But then we have also taken care to turn the glass (looking Janus-like two ways at once) that so you may upon the accepting the offered expedient, see your light-side, and view your selves in your better state, as a lovely prospect to the best advantage, setting you off in your genuine colours.

By this Expedient here propos'd, not onely a healing will ensue, but will undoubtedly be a Medium, for the rendering the Faculty not onely more honourable, setting it in a sphere, beyond the cavils of all Empericks, above the Taunts of all Criticks, yea (if possible) beyond the reach of the severest Satyrists: But also make it highly usefull, the grand aim of the worthiest, and best of humane indeavours.

For at the presence of this propos'd Method (to be made by your joynt Concurrence Practicall) down falls the stages of all Mountebanks, Suis et ipsæ (as that of old Rome) Ruunt Viribus: The Practising
Apo-

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Apothecary will naturally resolve into his own Elemental imploy: The Practising or Pharmacopeian Chyrurgion will kindly melt into his primitive, and proper work: all the Erratick staring star gazers or Astrological Quacks (who hereby may seem Constellation-stricken or star-smitten) as truly Excentrical, tumble before it: The conjuring Uromantick lays aside his Virgula Divinatoria (his Urinal or Urin-all); the Thompsons, Needhams, yea all sorts of Empericks of what figure, shape, or size so ever, will easily melt away before it, as at the presence of some powerfull, and Universal solvent; and their Scenes forthwith disappear: yea in short, you will hereby certainly gaine a conquest over all sorts of Medical intruders: all which, as so many clouds, or foggy mists, having long darkened, and obscur'd the hemisphere of the noble Faculty, will doubtless, at the appearance of this sun readily, and naturally be dispers'd, and as shades flee away and disappear: What shall I say? nay, what would you have more?

BUt before I conclude, I now turn my face to the Apothecaries (both being herein intimately concern'd); & in short, tell you Gentlemen, that in the following discourse, such a receipt

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ceipt is set down (not to be found in the old, or new dispensatory) as will certainly Heal the clashing of yours, and the Doctors interests: yea, and if apply'd by a skilful Method, is of such Sovereign vertue, that like a well prepared and highly graduated Spagrick Panacea, is effectually applicable to all the Maladies you, and the Physicians (in your several imployes) labour under. And withall, has this rare Vertue Annexed, that besides its Balsamick or Healing vertue (through its congruousness, and affinity (if I may so say) to the nature, and vitals of the patients) it also kills all sorts of Worms, of what Size or Magnitude soever (I mean all Empericks under what name soever distinguished) that are ingendred in the bowels, and afflict the intrails (by sucking the Nourishment) of the sick parties we have under Cure. It has power (if Methodically and not Emperically Exhibited) not only (like an Alkahestical Menstruum) of resolving them into their first Liquamen, but also of expelling them per inferiora; yea, may become a Salve for every sore, answering the indications of the worst of Diseases.

But to the compounding this noble and generous Medicine, its almost indispensibly
requisite

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requisite that you with your Mortar and Pestle should be present. If not, you may undoubtedly expect the Preparation to be wholly Spagyricall. And if so, then the Doctor must, by a new Method, endeavor to cure himself of that obstinate-chronical-disease called an Apothecary.

But indeed and seriously, Would you live well, get reasonable good Estates, and that (which crowns all) Honestly too? Then here is an expedient found out, which (if closed with) will certainly do it: only with this difference to the present mode of getting Estates; it will be gradually, not per Saltus; you will not suddenly (ere you are aware) leap into an Estate: But this advantage you will surely reap, that your leisure ascent will be compensated by the honesty attending it. Envy not what in the following Discourse is equally and fairly handed to you, for the salving your mutual Interests.

Wherefore to conclude, consider you stand upon slippery places, viz. the opinion and credulity of the People, (the same ground Quacks, yea, even Physicians too tread on) upon which yours & their esteem or disrepute depends: which in effect is no other than a Mechanick engine, or automatus Machine
that

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that necessarily goes as its set; only with this difference, that the Air has such a considerable influence thereon, that any huff of a contrary wind, is able to turn the motion, and vary the Point it looks at: which weather-cock-like shall look many wayes in a small Tract of time. Now, to make it always look one way, would seem as difficult to Physicians, as the fixing of Mercury doth the Chymists (both in the main doubtless feasible); yet how much this ensuing Essay, by the propos'd Method, tends to that purpose, and how much in order to the cementing Yours and the Doctors interest: Let it speak for it self, mean while I remain

A Well-willer to Both

S. W.

A Ca

*These Five Books lately Published, are
to be sold by Dorman Newman,
at the King-Arms in the Poultry.*

Philosophical Dialogues, concerning
the Principles of Natural Bodies,
wherein the Principles of the Old
and New Philosophy are stated, and the
New demonstrated to be more agreeable
to Reason; from Mechanical Experience,
and its Usefulness to the Benefit of Man-
kind: In duodecimo.

A short Essay, towards the History and
Cure of Feavers; Humbly proposed to
the Consideration of the Royal Society,
and the Colledge of Physicians; in order
to the Improvement of Physick, and there-
by the Benefit of our Country-men.

*Exercitationes anatomicæ in varias regio-
nes Humani corporis, partium structuram at-
que usum ostendentes recentium Medicorum,
Chyrurgorum, nec non Pharmacoplarum in
usum divulgata.*

A Roberto Bayfield medico; in duodecimo.

A Treatise of the Gout; written origi-
nally in the French Tongue, by *Theodore
Turquet de Mayerne* Knight, chief Physici-
an to the late King and Queen of England.
Englified by *Thomas Sherley*, M. D. Physi-
cian

A Catalogue of Books.

cian in Ordinary to his present Majesty
*Charles the Second: With Advice about
Hypocondriacal Fits: Whereunto is added
Medicinal Counsels or Advices by the same
Author: In Octavo.*

*Medela Medicorum, shewing the Rea-
sons and Grounds of the Contempt of
Physick and Physicians: In duodecimo.*

E R R A T A.

PAge 3 line 6 for *in* read *vie*. p. 15 l. 17
f. *Cures* r. *Lieurs*. p. 26 l. 19 f. *this* r.
his. p. 28 l. 16 f. *this* r. *his*. p. 29 l. 23. f.
selves r. *lies*. p. 34 l. 24 f. *they* r. *you*. p. 36
l. 23 f. *after* r. *often*. p. 37 l. 25 f. *Lucre* r.
Lieur. p. 65 l. 22 f. *viz* r. *vie*. p. 71 l. 4 f.
thirty r. *twenty*. With others less material,
which the Reader is desired to Correct.

Niedela



Medêla Medicorum:

O R, T H E
Diseases, Physick and Phy-
sitians labour under.

The First Part.



O trace the Footings of
this generous, and (of
all others) most use-
ful Art, from its first
Beginnings: To tell
who were the first In-
ventors, and how it came after to
be improv'd: What Encourage-
B ment

ment it received, in all Ages: Of what Repute, and high Esteem (whose Memory amongst the Heavens was admired even to Adoration) the grand Professors thereof, were in the World: To account by Computation, how from its first Cradling, it has grown, and received considerable Increase from one Age to another, (altho, in some much less than in others) even down to our Times: Lastly, How in the current Century, it has, by the manifold Additions, curious Inspections, industrious Inquiries, and elaborate Observations of the worthy Cultivators thereof, gain'd more Polish and Lustre, than in many preceding: All which, I say, to reckon upon, as it's well perform'd by other Pens; so, at present, is besides our Purpose.

Only, in short, the Usefulness (which renders every thing acceptable) of this most excellent Art,
is

is evident, in that it relates to the continuing in Health, or (rather and chiefly) to the restoring to Health, the noblest of God's Creatures, Man: Which Art, whether we consider in relation to its Object in the Body of Man; or as to the Subject thereof, where it is by diligent observation chiefly found, *viz.* the three-fold Kingdom of Nature, Vegetable, Animal, and Mineral; whence Medicins are by Nature, and (in imitation of Nature) by Art, prepared; or lastly, as to the manner and method of Exhibition, and Application: In all which Respects, the usefulness thereof is (I say) manifestly apparent in the Result of the whole Art, the Health of Man's Body, which depends upon the Eucrasia of the Fermentative Juices, or Humours (with their due Secretions) those *Contenta*, according to *Hippocrates*; and Proportion, Rectitude, Conformity, Tone, and Consistent

sent of the Organical Part, (those *Continentia corporis*, according to the same Author) which must conspire to the Integrity and Soundness of the whole. To render which Art the more useful, has been the main scope and aim of all the diligent Explorators, and Improvers thereof, in every Age.

But, amidst all the great Improvements and Growths it has hitherto arriv'd at, by the industry and diligence of its skillful Managers; it has had the bad hap, of late, and at present, to be Male-represented; has, and doth incurr the hard Censures of the Vulgar, over-casting its Native-Beauty with the Clouds of Obloquy and Reproach; accounting the Art a Juggle to get Money, and the Professors at best, are but esteem'd good Gueffors: Approbrious Scoffs and Taunts, are the Elogies the Vulgar most-what afford; yea, and not only They, but also those
whose

whose Education in Literature has heightened them some Degrees above vulgar Capacities, are apt to please themselves in defaming and degrading this most noble Art; decrying the Professors thereof, as Cheats; sometimes, not employing them upon their greatest and most urgent Necessities (perhaps, a *Quack* favours as well, and as soon employ'd). The inquiry into the Reasons whereof, and the searching to the bottom these Wounds, (the better to make way for Healing) is our present Task.

The Causes and Reasons of which Disrepute, are reducible to these three Heads. *First*, To *Physicians* themselves. *Secondly*, To the Intrusions and Insinuations of *Apothecaries*, *Chirurgeons*, and *Empericks*. Lastly, To the facil Credulity of the Vulgar, who readily become impos'd upon.

As to the first, (*viz.*) from Physicians themselves; I may crave leave to tell them, They may thank themselves for a great part of the rude Treats, they, and their Faculty, lye expos'd to, and meet with, in the World.

For, what through some one, or other, or all of the following Circumstances, they have occasionally been in the fault, why their noble Faculty has got such a Wound, and themselves such a Goad in their sides; as the first will not easily be heal'd, nor will the latter readily be taken forth: (*viz.*) *First*, Through their Pride and Haughtiness of Spirit. *Secondly*, Their careless Mangement of their Imploy, or supine Negligence in their Business of Healing. *Thirdly*, Their too zealous prosecuting a trite and over-worn Method, too stiffly tracing the Footings of *Galen*, and his Followers. *Fourthly*, Their non-improvement of our generous

nerous and highly-improveable Art, by Diversions, to the advancing of other Arts and Sciences; as if they had arriv'd to a *ne-plus-ultra*, in their own. *Fifthly*, The ignorance of many of them in Pharmacy; especially in that noble and highly necessary Part thereof, I mean, *Chymistry*; or what moves in a lower Orb thereof, (*viz.*) The Preparation of some new and noble Medicaments. *Sixthly*, Their Covetousness, evident (first) in their gaping after, and grasping of, high Fees; and next, in their neglect of the Poor. *Seventhly*, Their clashing Interests with the Apothecaries. *Eighthly*, the fraudulent Intreagues betwixt some of the Doctors, and some Apothecaries. *Ninthly*, The grand Juggle of Water-flinging, or Divination by Waters. *Lastly*, The late Edition of the Dispensatory, newly Corrected by the Colledge of Physitians.

First, As to their Pride: How insolent and haughty some of them have been, to the great prejudice of the Faculty, the World can tell: whose Abilities in their Profession, if 'could have swell'd to such a high Tyde as their Pride has done, would certainly thereby have born down every Disease before them: Nay, had but their Abilities half the Sale, that that has had, which the World has accus'd them (and we now speak of), they had surely run every Malady they had met-with under Water: But the misery on't is, that they run themselves aground; and the Diseases thereby, are, for the most part, run underground. Their out-daring Confidence in the insolent boasting of their Cure of Diseases, has not a little expos'd them; frequently using great Liberty in their forward Expressions of knocking down every Disease before them, (as if every
Malady

Malady was at their beck); when sometimes (God knows!) it proves (too often) the Patient, instead of the Disease, that falls before them.

Secondly. As to their careless Management of their imploy, or supine Negligence in the Business of Healing, it is too Evident by the weekly-swelling Bills of Mortality: Not, but that people must of course, fall sick, and many dye; yet that multitudes of indigent Persons, and their Children or Servants, from small beginnings of Diseases, for want of that care which should be taken of them by Physicians (if conscientious and careful) in their several respective places, fall into languishings; which thereby, for want (I say) of careful Management, become Mortal; is that, which, if well look'd into, will, I fear, prove too true: For, Such poor or ordinary sort of people, not having therewith to

greaze the Physitian i'th' Fift, as also, knowing aforehand, that few of them are of such publick spirits, to take care of them for nought, never once apply themselves (because, think it in vain, so to do); are upon that very account, many times lost for want of looking after: Which very thing, how it may reflect upon the whole Body of Physitians, that none takes care of the poor, let every serious and un-biass'd person judge: which, how by our propos'd Expedient we take care to redress, will afterwards be apparent.

Another Evidence of their carelessness in their Imploy, is manifest in their negligence as to the looking after the due preparation of those very *Galenical* Medicaments, they frequently prescribe; leaving the whole management thereof, to the Apothecaries, or their servants: For, it's not Enough, that the Censors sometimes take care of the composition

sition of *Venice-Treacle*, to be prepared of good sound druggs; but should do the same in the preparing every substantial, and frequently-us'd Composition; of which, more afterwards.

Thirdly, Their being too zealous, in prosecuting a trite and over-worn Method, is another Cause of their Disrepute in the World, too stilly tracing the Footings of *Galen*, and his Followers: For, seeing their Method proves insufficient to the effectual curing Diseases, as is daily obvious, and they mean-while strict Observers thereof; it will necessarily follow, That they must fall short of their Expectation therein, and the Vulgar fall foul upon them in their Estimate; inasmuch, as the Vulgar generally judge of the Ability of the Physician, from the Issue and Events of his Practice; which holds much-what, altho not altogether, true. Now, if they,
through

through their Zeal to the known Method, deny themselves the Benefit of trying or prosecuting any other ; they thereby confine or limit themselves to one way, and let slip all that may be perform'd (and that too very successfully, for the most part) by another more probable, if rightly understood, and duely prosecuted ; and so, reach not half-way of their work, of what they ought, and are obliged to.

From which Zeal to the *Galenical* Method, the jumbling of Physicians of the old Fashion, and the new, Collegiates and Non-collegiates, in Consultations, proves very pernicious (I had almost said, Mortal) to many Patients ; and thence a detriment and disgrace to the Faculty ; for, the old (now well stricken in years in their long-tract Method) think it below them, and to derogate from their repute, to listen to their Juniors, or others not of the
Colledg:

Colledg: And those on the other hand, finding not that Freedom, they ought to have, commonly give way to their Seniors, or those of the Colledge; whence generally, such Consultations prove unsuccessful, as I have heard an honest judicious Physitian complain; That he never was in Consultation with any of the Colledge, but he observ'd (and that probably, most-what from the aforesaid Cause) that generally the Patient Dy'd.

Fourthly, Their Non-improvement of our generous and highly-improvable Art, is Evident; first, In not putting forth a better Dispensatory, (for, the new is very little better than the old) because, however different, our *Theory* may be in the speculation of Diseases in the Causes thereof; yet, if a due improvement in the *Pharmaceutical* part, run not parallel therewith; we shall not find our selves more happy

py in the successful Cures of Diseases, than when we labour'd under the vulgar-*Theorems*, and confin'd our selves to the stinted Method of the *Galenists*. One main Reason whereof, is not only, a slothful sitting down contented with the present prospect of Medicinal Affairs, as we meet with them; but also (because great Witts are always at work) by giving our selves the Diverſion in the improvement of other Arts and Sciences, or Speculations; as if we had got to *Hercules* his Pillars, had found a *ne plus ultra* in our own Faculty.

For, when we think we have don enough, in that we can give a slight definition of this, or the other Disease; and perhaps, some of us can talk a little finely, according to the Dialect of some Novel-*Hypothesis*; can reckon by the heads, a great many Vegetables;
yea,

yea, can run a risk of *Galenical* Medicins in a methodical Round; can give a Vomit, Purge, Sweat, a Diuretick, &c. can talk of Diet, and change of Air; so much as we think, one need no more; Then, all the rest of the time we have to live, is clear gains; we have (some of us think) nothing else now to do, but to keep company, to be good fellows, (as they call them) to Court Ladies, to Dance attendance to our Rich Patients, and to prog for more, casting about for our Gain from every Quarter: Or, if any of us have a Genius, which will not be taken with such mean inferior Cures, nor truckle under such low Diversions, nor stoop to such undervaluing imployes; we presently give our swelling Genius vent another way: And, deeming we have arriv'd high enough in our own Faculty, we step into another; and spend the remains
of

of our Parts and Time in the Improvements of other Arts or Sciences, nothing to our main Purpose of curing Diseases: Hence, many of us turn great Antiquaries, out-daring *Nor-Roys* themselves; grave Historians, (not but, that, in its place, is a comly Ornament to a Physician) light Poets, running into Poetick-veins in Gouty-fits, improving School-boy Theams, admirable Linguists, &c. And, to conclude, Improves of every thing they set upon, but what is their main Concern,

Fifthly, The Ignorance of many Physitians in Pharmacy; especially, in that highly necessary part thereof, *viz.* Hermetick Chymistry; or, what moves in a lower Orb thereof, *viz.* the Preparation of new and generous Medicaments; which is so essentially requisite for the accomplishing a right Physician, and rendering him capable of performing Cures, where the Vulgar Method cannot reach,

reach; that he is lame and very deficient without the right Understanding, and due Management, thereof: The Ground of which great Insufficiency and Debilitude, is taken from their not permitting the Spagyricall Science to run parallel with their other Studies in the Universities: whereby they are (to their great shame and disrepute) ever and anon, out-done by every Smatterer in that Art; who sometimes not only undertake, but also perform the Cure, when the Galenical Physician (of whom we are speaking) has done with his Method, unless he be suffered to run the same round (perhaps to the same purpose) over again.

Two Inconveniencies we have hitherto most-what labour'd under, *viz.* First, a want or defect of good Medicines, or commanding Arcana: Next, a want of a right or skilful Method, for the legitimate use of those

those Medicaments we already have. A Method we have (such a one as it is), it's true: But, we fear, it's drawn by a crooked Line; and indeed, its usually ineffectual Events indicate no less.

Sixthly, Their Covetousness, evident (first) in their gaping after, and grasping of high Fees. And (secondly) in the neglect of the Poor: And, in the main, Their following their Practice more for Advantage, and the sake of Lucre, than for the good and well-fare of Mankind, the generous End and Aim of every worthy and Christian Physician. Which, I say, is another great *remora* of their Proceeds, in the effecting the good Estimate and Opinion of the generality of People.

Seventhly, Their clashing Interest with the Apothecaries: For, whilst the Pharmacopeian Doctor inter-fees with the Apothecary, and the practi-

practising Apothecary with the Doctor; these two are, as to matter of Interest, so diametrically opposite, as they can no sooner be supposed, then they are at enmity with each other; which thereupon, begets Words and Actions, unbecoming both; and hence so high do their mutual Animosities arise, as they both bewray the Faculty they are sworn to; exposing the whole to the scurrilous Censures and Reproaches of the unwary Multitude.

Eighthly, The fraudulent Intrea-gues betwixt some Doctors and some Apothecaries: The knowledge of which, getting amongst the People, is an other considerable Prejudice to, and a grand Reason of, the Defamation of Physitians and Physick; yea, and such as renders the whole Faculty suspicious of being a great Cheat, and by those onely us'd, as a knack to get Mony; which thus appears, (*viz.*) by the Apothecary's

thecaries thrusting out one honest Physitian already call'd (who is not for his turn, doth not prescribe so much, nor so many medicaments, as will speciously raise the sum he aims at,) and introducing a Hackney-Doctor, who is already in Fee with the Apothecary, and who rather than not seem to do Enough, will make their Cubbord-heads, Apothecaries-shops.

For there are not very many Patients, to whom an Apothecary (and that for Reasons hereafter to be told) is not first call'd; who being consulted what to do; if he think can carry on the Business privately, undertakes it, goes smoothly on, makes no noise at all, takes the whole advantage to himself; that Prey being caught in his net, makes sure of it. But if difficulty occur; and, by his Applications and Advise's, bad symptoms are not taken off, but increas'd, the patient growing worse and worse ;
Then

Then either some Friend of the Patient's sends (through good will) an honest judicious Physitian, to take care of him; whom the Apothecary not finding fit for his purpose, tells the Patient, or his near Relation or Friend, privately, and that with a great deal of seriousness; That altho that Physitian they imploy be an ingenious man; therefore, is loath to speak any thing against him; yet truly, for the good will he oweth the Patient, his Worthy Friend; he cannot but acquaint them, that the Doctor mistaketh the Patients Case; this, or the other Medicine he prescribes, is not proper for him: Thus ceaseth not, till he (by this cunning juglings) gets him shuffled off: All which, he pretends to do so privatly, as their intimate Friend, and therefore, begs their Concealment: Which being don, he gets a fair opportunity of sending-for whom he pleaseth;

and having several in his Eye, some fit for one purpose, others for another ; so that, if he thinks the Patient will linger for a while ; then he gets them to send for one, (whom he highly commends) whom he is sure, is fit for his purpose ; *viz.* will make large Prescriptions, order Rich Cordials, &c. But, if he think the Patient is hastening away, and that he would have the Thorn taken out of his heele, then he intimateth another to them, whom they must by all means send for ; This is his Hackney-Doctor (of which the Patient, and his Friends, are ignorant) who is in League with him on purpose, for such odd jobbs ; and this Doctor, forsooth, for the advantage of a Fee or two, (many he cannot have, because the Patient hafts away) and in hopes of more Work upon the like occasion, approves and commends all the Apothecary has done ; tells them, He
has

has acted as much as could well have been done; if he or any other Physician had been call'd before, they could have done no more; so patronizeth what the Apothecary has (perhaps ignorantly enough) done: Thus the Patient is artificially kill'd by the Apothecary; and the Whole as cunningly buried by this Journeyman-Doctor: By such juggling Tricks, many Patients Lives (God knows) are cast away; while these two carry on a colloquieing deluding design, a wickedness too gross to be father'd (one would think) upon any of the Pretenders to this (in it self) noble Faculty, and too palpable to be conniv'd at.

And, as some Apothecaries have their Hackney-Doctors, who being of a meaner Employ, are ready at any time, to do the Apothecaries Jobb: So also, some Doctors (who have more work) have their Covenant-Apothecaries; such, I mean,
as

as (to the great disgrace of the Faculty) by agreement, go snips with the Apothecary, perhaps, five shillings or ten shillings *per* pound: How high such Apothecaries Bills must be, the Patient is made to know, to his great Cost: In order to which, they have the knack of procrastinating Cures, by exhibiting some palatable and specious (but ineffectual) Cordials, Chips in Broth, &c. enough to amuze, but too little to effect any thing considerable, otherwise than to swell the Apothecaries Bill: And the better to bring their Patients to these their Covenant - Apothecaries, and, once got, to keep them there to, they masque some ordinary Medicine (some small inconsiderable thing, if the Trick was known) with a different Character, or else have some Addition to a trite Medicine; which, forsooth, must then be a *nostrum*, and to be had no where else, but at
the

the afore-said Apothecaries shop.

What we have yet to say (as belonging to this Branch,) respects not only the dis-repute of Physicians; but also, their grand Prejudice, and great Loss, by practising-Apothecaries, decoying their Patients by cunning Sleights: For, if (Merchant-like) we should account for Profit and Loss; the Profit is small, if any, (unless to those in Covenant.) But if we might compute the loss Physicians sustain, by the several sorts of Intruders into the Medical Faculty; it's more then probable, they have ten times (at the least) more Prejudice done by the practising-Apothecaries, than by all the other Quacks put together of what sort so-ever.

For these (so accustom'd are they, by re-iterated Acts, to the Work) do so generally undertake to do the Patient's whole Business, that they rarely (if can help it) put the Phy-

C

sitian

fitian (except the Hackney) to the trouble of a Jobb: These, indeed, usually take no other Measures of Physicians (be they otherwise, never so judicious and skilful in their Faculty) than according to the length of their Bills, and other Indexes, appertaining to their Interest; who, if he write Bills of near half a yard long, (the sum of which, might (perhaps) be contain'd in the Tythe of the Prescription) and, in his Cordials, orders some Grains of Perle, *confectio Alkermes*, &c. Whence they may, under a specious pretence, heighten their Prices; he is the Physician, fit for their turn: otherwise, if a Physician be Honest, and Conscientious, will not order more than he thinks proper for his Patient; he, to be sure (if the Apothecary can by any means effect it) shall be turn'd-off, and another for this purpose shall be sent - for. But if the patient be so well satisfy'd in the skill

skill and care of his Doctor, as the Apothecary cannot work him off by ordinary means; then he attempts an other way; and that is, by sending the very worst Druggs, and Medicines he has; nay, and (perhaps) will substitute too, rather than fail of his Purpose; whereby he under-miningly casts a scurvey blemish upon the honest Doctor's Labours; so, renders him disgusted, and consequently discharged by the Patient: All which, are Preludes to the ushering-in his Chrony Doctor.

Yea, so strongly are they byass'd to their own Interest, as to beget so great a Confidence and Audaciousness, (not to say Impudence) in them to decry & discommend what a Physician (who is not for their turn) orders: And (as some of them have confess'd to me) have never desisted, till they had, by degrees, worm'd a Physician (who was not for their purpose) out of a Family, by their

frequent Visits, and Opportunities thereby, of striking-in with fit Moods of Humors. For, so credulous are many Patients, as to believe what they say; yea, and sometimes after they have had a Physitian's Advice, will make their ultimate appeal to the judgment of the Apothecary; whether he thinks good they shall do such and such things, according to the Doctor's Advice: If the grave Apothecary shall, from the depth of his great judgement, approve of it, then, to be sure, it shall be done: But if he, from this great skill, shall forbid, then it shall not be done; as I have heard these things spoken of, before an Apothecary, who could not deny it; but has shuffled it off, as well as he could: And from this Credulity of the People it is, that they, many times, turn off an honest judicious Physitian, to close with One, who is for the Apothecarie's purpose.

Thus,

Thus, the Apothecaries, not only upon their own ground ; but even, within the Physitians Confines, are making themselves *Domini fac totum* : In so much, as it's almost questionable, Whether some of them have not well-nigh forgot there is any such in being, as we call a *Doctor*, or *Legimate Physitian*, other than themselves : Concerning which, they are speedily (by some such Expedient, as we shall afterwards propose) to be re-minded ; or, doubtless, they will shortly have even the *Idea* of a Physitian, or Doctor, quite raz'd out of their Memories, as if it never had been ; or, if they do, will think it fitter for a Chronicle, that such a thing as *Doctors* once was, than to be continued in use : Therefore, may think it, at present, worth their while to do what in themselves, towards the laying them aside, (as useless and burdensom), and making themselves (now the

Cards has fallen into their Hands) Masters of the Whole; to which very purpose, so boldly adventurous, already, are some Apothecaries, and so deeply thrust their Sickle into the Physitian's Harvest, as to have the Confidence to annex to their Bills (as if not long enough) Advice-Money; some of whom (as I have it from credible Hands) have, to a forty-Shillings Bill, not blush'd to place at the Heel of it, five Pounds, for Advice: And then, I pray, what will there be for a Physitian to get, when they ingross the whole Work and Advantage, (*viz.*) not only of selling Medicines (their proper Trade), but also, of being paid for Advice, the Physitian's Work? The Physitians, mean-while, have well cook'd their Business, and brought their Hogs to a fair Market. For which (upon Grounds elsewhere said) they may thank themselves.

Now,

Now, whereas the Heat of Physician's Zeal, generally takes along with that (as the only) current against the Quacks, as if these were the only Obstacle their Tyde was to bear down: But from the Premises, it will sufficiently appear, That these, Alas, (however they bear the Slander) are too few to carry any considerable Proportion to that great Bulk of the dead-weight of practising - Apothecaries: And where some few Sums (if Rigor should be us'd) by special Verdicts, may be got perhaps: What are these (alas!) comparable to vast Sums, many (perhaps, some Hundreds) of Apothecaries yearly run away with, as clear Gains, from the Doctors, (making their Patients, by their Bills, pay sufficiently for Advice): In Comparison of which, what the Quacks get, are but as Flea-bitings: For, these pluck whole hand-fulls of the Fleece, while the Quacks (so

low-rated generally are they) pick but here and there a slender Flos-cule, or small Lock, scarce discernable; and that too, but most-what, from the meanest of the Flock; while the other sometimes shear, and other while pluck whole hand-fuls (as I said) from the richest and best - grown Fleeces,

Ninethly, The grand Juggle of Water-flinging, Uromantia, or Divination by Waters, is another Reason of the Scandals cast upon *Physitians*: These Piss-pot-Prophets, who undertake to Prognostick more from Waters, than ever God and Nature has plac'd in them; These can (I say) easily discern in Watter-Glasses, not only the Skeletons, but the Spectrum's too of every Disease: Can see so far into them, as not only to look through the Glass, but through the Patient, so as to tell you every circumstance and tittle of the Malady; 'are able to read a Lecture
half

half an Hour long, (while, perhaps, it's the Vinegar-Bottle, the Maid has mistaken for her Mistresses-Water) by often shaking the Glass: For, at every Shake, there's a new Scene, more Spirits come up: If they will be Refractory, and not come up at the first, then he gives them a Magical-shake again and again, till they begin to appear; and then, fresh appearances of more Maladies, and different Symptoms, shew themselves, than appear'd before: And, if there be not enough (of such Power are these Uromanticks), they will make or conjure up more Spectrums, e're they have done to tell them all; There shall nothing escape them: Nay, I can tell of some of them, who in the Waters, has not only seen the Disease; but also, by some strange Character impres'd therein, can discern the former Physician imploy'd before; yes, and what sort of Remedies he had prescrib'd. Are

not these (think you) desperate Conjurers, who first pump what they can from the Water-bearer, and then, by a knack, can read it all over again, out of the Urinal, to the Credulous; and therefore, easily to be impos'd-on, Messenger or Patient? But, without joking, Are not these a grand Cause (amongst others) of the great Dis-repute, Physicians and their Faculty have contracted?

Lastly, To compleat the Number, (as if they had not already weight enough upon them, or, as if they had not come to their full Measure) they add to all which, (to the further Disparagement of the Faculty) amongst the Non-improvements, in particular, the late Edition of a New-Dispensatory, put forth by the thereby thrice-Renowned Colledge, (it is the Colledge in the third Edition). But, Why do they reckon the last Dispensatory amongst the
Non-

Non-improvements ? It should (one would think) rather seem to bear that Designe of Improvement, writ in Largest Characters of the Book. It's granted, it should be so ; And how it appears, should be discovered by what follows, if it were needful.

Let us therefore now turn our selves else-where *viz.* to the New Society or Colledge ; those worthy Searchers of Nature and Cultivators of Medicine, the lively Prosecutors of the Expedient we are about to propose. Whence we may (with-greater probability) Expect the Performance of that great Work.

The Second Head or main Reason of the Disrepute *Physicians*, undergo, is taken from the intrusions of *Apothecaries*, *Chirurgions*, and *Empericks* ; For, not only the *Physicians*, from some of the aforesaid Causes (given upon their own account) being once Sleighted, do give entrance
and

and Admittance for Apothecaries and Quacks, to blow up the kindled Coales, lying hid in their Embers; But also, these being once admitted into conference with the generality of people, about their Maladies, do take an occasion to juggle forth the other; and to set up themselves, by insinuations into the Affections, and good Opinion of the People. Whereby, Physicians become more clouded, and Eclipsed, in their Estimation in the World.

Inasmuch, as Physicians, through (for instance) their high Fees; their neglect of the Poor, and middle Sort of People; their slow, and many times ineffectual prosecuting of Cures, &c; doth give an occasion to the Apothecaries; who through their interweaving interest, with their Neighbours, and Acquaintance, gives them (I say) after times, Admittance upon higher ground, in the Affections of the People, than Physicians

ficians (under Disguises, and Male-constructions afore-said) can reach to ; which is the very ground, practising Apothecaries step upon ; they maintaining a general correspondence, and being frequently upon all occasions with them at Coffee-houses, Taverns, and other the like Treats, ingratiate themselves ; who, thereby, not only beget, but, strengthen and confirm their Interest.

Hence, result the great Cheats and gross Abuses of Patients, in the high Concerns of Life, through the impositions of practising-Apothecaries : For, first they do not only endeavour a great improvement of their interest by a more general Correspondence, and familiarity, amongst the people, as afore-said ; so far, (if honestly contracted, and for right Ends) is well : But, they stay not here ; use their very out-most to procure all these (*fas nefasque* ;) to be brought to their Lucre to bring
Maulte

Maulte to their Mill: In order to which, they set all their Engines to Work; have spies in every place and Corner, to find out the Dormitory of the Carcases; and thither (we know) by a natural Instinct, Eagles fly: Many a man is scarce become a Patient or Sick, till they, by one way or other, perswade him to be so; and, from a Jealousie, they sometimes make him Sick with a powder. They confirm his Suspicion, and make him (before they have done) to know as much, to his Cost: These have a pluck at every Patient (at least, as many as they can clandestinely come at) before the Physician is call'd, or knowes any thing of the matter: And, if they can carry on their Business in the dark (such Night-Birdes are they) none shall know of it, but the Patient (and those about him) to his Charge; such as puts him, at conclusion, into an Artificial Palsie-fit, makes

makes him shake his Head again; but the Nod sets the Apothecary-Doctor away with his Hat off, and,
Your Servant Sir.

And, as from the afore-said Reasons, the Apothecaries; so also, the Empericks take an opportunity, thereby, to play their Game of Interest; by plucking the other back, endeavour to thrust themselves forward into the Favour of the Vulgar; and consequently into Practice, which has its Cradling and Nursing from the good Opinion and Fancy of the People: whose great Confidence, and swelling-Promises of Cure, gains ground amongst their Neighbours, and others, to believe them; till the Event discover the Fraud, and Designe of getting Moneys, *fas nefasque.*

Amongst Medical Intruders, the Astrological Physician, as he styles himself, or rather, the Astrological-Fop in Physick, appears to our
 view,

view, (I had well nigh said, upon the Stage); who, as *Hydromanticks*, divine out of the Watery-Element; so these *Astromanticks* do, out of the ætherial Region, fore-see the Symptoms of Diseases; foretelling the Breadth and Length, the Heighth and Depth of Every Disease; whether Curable, or not; and how, or by what means; And whether (if they have any thing to do with them), the Disease will not End in Death, or Death necessarily follow: These think, when we are Sick, we are Star-smitten; and that the immaterial matter, (to cant in theirs, and other Quacks impertinent and contradictory dialect) or influences of the Stars, is the beginning of all diseases: which, when they distill *per discensum*, through this lower Region, and are cloath'd with Matter, or become material, then they become actual Diseases: By which it should seem, the Stars are sick
first,

first, or fall at odds amongst themselves ; and have no better way of discharging their bad Humours, or propagating their Choler, than by sending them down to us ; and (being Envious) fixing them upon this or the other poor Mortal, walking upon this Terrestrial Ball : They quarrel, but it must end in Blows with us ; make Challenges, but we (poor we, so fatal is our Hap) must Duel it out. They are at Mortal Feud, but we receive the deadly Blow : They jar amongst themselves, while they transmit the Mortal Stroke to us, (poor Spectators.) The Stars, it should seem, first conceive or imagine (such a Fancy the Head or Helm of the World has) this or th' other Diseases , and by some private Shaft, or Occult-Thunder-bolt, strik very secretly, this or th' other innocent Person, who knowes nought of the Matter ; who, being so struck, become Star-sick ;
and

and thence are made Patients to these Stark-Stareing Star-Quacks.

Amongst the long scroul of Intruders, may also be reckoned the *Practising-Chirurgion*, who deservedly Enough is to be Registred in the large Catalogue of *Quacks* ; who, many of them, as frequently undertake to Cure Diseases (with what success we leave) as to Set broken Bones, repose Dislocations, or Cure Wounds or Ulcers: These sort carry their Business more slyly, and under pretence of some of their own Work, thrust themselves into the Physicians Employ, their Sickle into the others Harvest ; and thereby surreptitiously eat the Bread out of their Mouths: Some of whom, (the better to colour their deceit) get into Church-Fellowships; and thereby, become the grandest Impostors in the world; who, under pretence of Religion, and an Hypocritical Sanctity, get all their abuses patroniz'd

patroniz'd, pretending to more Judgement in Physick, than all the Doctors besides.

The third and last great Reason of the disesteem Physicians incur in the World, is taken from the facil Credulity of the Vulgar; who, not being in this (as well as other Matters remote from Sense) competent judges; are easily impos'd upon; yea, are apt to determine upon Things, as they are represented to them by false Glasses, and to construe things in a wrong Sense.

Hence it is, That not only the imprudent, but impudent Bills of *Quacks*, the confident promises of *Mountebanks*, and other *Empericks*, easily take place with them; winning upon them, draw them into a Belief of the Truth of what they impudently promise; which, while they believe, they are not difficulty perswaded to try: Whereby the true Physicians (who if Conscien-

cious

cious are less confident) are, *ipso facto*, discredited, and thereupon forsaken. Hence it is also, they readily believe this or the other Receipt, brought in by this or the other old Woman; which they will, many times, try (neglecting, meanwhile, the Advice of sound Physicians), although it be to the great hazard of their Lives; yea, that which makes these things so readily take with them, is the bold Confidence these Smatterers, and Fugitive Medicafters are usually fraught with; who, with a great deal of Assurance, tell them how infallibly such and such a Medicine (they use) Cures this, or the other Disease; Hence likewise it is, (I mean from the same Credulity) that such and such Pills, Lozenges, Spirits, Cordial-Tinctures, Waters, Drops, Elixirs, (as they improperly are call'd) Powders, &c. are in Vogue in the World, and have gain'd the repute almost

almost of *Panacea's*, Catholick and Universal Remedies.

And from the same cause (*viz* the facil Credulity of the People) it is, that the frequent drinking of Brandy, is of so great Repute, and consequently, may be numbred amongst the Reasons, why the Physician is of so small value: For, If People be troubled with any suddain Malady or Disorder at their Stomack; their next, and readiest Cure (as they, through the afore-said Credulity, fancy to themselves) is to drink a Glass or two of Brandy; by which Dram of the Bottle, they for a while, make Truces with their Diseases, till the Malady (by neglect of better Advice) come to that height, as it makes but one Assault for all: So carries-off the Patient to his long home, without the help of a Physician.

Also the frequent vending of Cordial-Spirits made by this or the other

ther Gentlewoman; a Rosin-tincture, called *Elixir Vita*, and divers others of that kind, to be met-with every day; posted up and down; which, as they gain upon the Credulity of the Vulgar, so far do they become a great Infringement to the medical faculty: Concerning which, all we shall at present say, is, *Si Populus vult decipi, decipiatur*. But in the sequel of the Discourse, shall, by our Method, (to be propos'd) shew how all these (and more if there be any) may easily be prevented; and how they will, all of them, naturally, melt away before *Physicians*, even as Ice in warm Water, or Snow in the presence of the Sun-beams.



The Second Part:

BEING A

METHOD Propos'd,

In order to the Cure of the
afore-said Maladies of *Physick* and
Physitians : And is sufficient, if
rightly prosecuted, to answer all
the Indications, and to compleat
the whole Cure.

THe Disease being once known,
the Cure may better, and
more easily, yea, with greater
Success, be attempted : We having,
in short, already shew'd the Reasons
and

and Causes, most essentially concurring to the Dis-esteem of Physick, and Dis-repute of the Legitimate Professors thereof; being a Compendious Enumeration of the Maladies the Physitians, and their Noble Faculty have, and do labour under: The other, and chief part of our incumbent Task, yet remains, and which, we chiefly aim'd at in this our Undertaking: We had not searched the Wound so far, nor prob'd the Ulcer so deep, but in order to a through Cure; at least, to the proposing such a Method, that (if it takes) will certainly heal the aforesaid Wound, and Cure those (otherwise) threatning Maladies.

And, that, in the managing this Cure, we may not appear to act Emperically, we shall here Methodically proceed, and propose to consideration such a Method, as will take-in the joint-Interest both of
the

the accomplished Physician, honest Apothecary; and the Ease and Advantage of the Patient ; that three-fold Cord that cannot easily be broke ; which we may, for Distinction-sake , call , *the Medical panacea* , compos'd of three Ingredients.

For, whilst by inter-fiering, the Interest of the one runs into the sides of the other ; such Goads , in each other sides, while such, prevent all manner of healing : And surely, no greater Goads in the sides of each others Interest, than the *Pharmaco-peian*-Physician , and the practising Apothecary , which Diametrically oppose , and nutually gaule each other : While they are admitted, the one as well as the other ; no true healing of Interests can be had.

Which two Interests, if they can be Salv'd, and kept intire, each within its Sphere ; the Quacking Emperick will necessarily and consequent-

sequently be secluded, and fall by his own weight: For it's his opportunity he has, to Fish-in these mud-led-waters, made such, by the clashing of the two aforesaid Interests; which the more they interfere, the more he gains upon both, and the greater advantage he reap's: But if they prove Unanimous, and study each others Concern (which they ought to do) will, like a mighty Tide, bear all the Empiricks down before them, weakening them more than all the Statutes and publick Edicts can do: as may be shew'd more fully afterwards.

And surely, were these two grand Interests reconciled, and by each other mutually preserv'd; no room would be left for any sort of Empiricks, or other Intruders to take Footing in the world. It may well be observ'd, that Quacks did never more Swarm, than from the Sunny-bank of the Divisions of these two
 Inte-

Interests; they reject by their Reciprocal Animosities, a Spawn, whence Empericks have had their Brooding.

It seems very strange to me, why these two have not as yet sought a Reconciliation of Interests, and a Genuine way of Cementing together; as thereby fore-seeing a general good, and universal Emolument to the whole Faculty to ensue: For, from the Practising Apothecary, Cause has been given to some Physicians to turn *Pharmacopeians* (although there may perhaps be other causes, why some Physicians prepare their own Medicaments) and so *Vice versâ*.

Therefore, we shall propose, in order to a Reconciliation of these two Interests, to shew first what's the Physician's part, next, what's the Apothecarie's.

As to the Physician: although we shall not take upon us to Instruct

them in the principles of Morality; yet surely (which we would say only on the by, and beg excuse for it when we have done) Humility, Affability, Condescension to lower and weaker Capacities, courteous Demeanour, with a Modest (but not out-daring) Confidence, would notably become the grandure of a Sober Physitian, and render him highly acceptable, even to men of the lowest rank.

First therefore, We humbly Propose and Advise that a competent number (suppose 40. 50. &c.) of Judicious, Skilful, Honest Physitians should so accord, as to unite themselves into a Body, or enter the mutual Correspondence of a Society, in order to the improvement of the Faculty, the advancing their Interest, the good of their Patients, (Rich or Poor, High or Low) and other generous ends else-where specified.

Whe-

Whether this Club or Society of Physitians, duly qualified for the improvement of the Faculty, &c. may not, deservedly, admit the Title of a New Colledge, to be Constituted of a President, Secretary, Fellows, Candidates, &c. we leave to the Higher Powers, as they (from good grounds) shall think meet, for the future to determine; which if the King's Majesty (out of his great favour towards the encouragement of so great and good Concern to the real benefit of his Leige-People) shall please to grant; then doubtless it will suit with the Fundamental Constitution of so Liberal a Society, to have Badges of Honour conferr'd upon them, according to every man's merit in the improvements of Philosophy, and any part or branch of the Faculty: Which Colledge, (if so Constituted, and Confirm'd, as aforesaid) shall have this Eminency, as a natural and ge-

nuine Consequent thereof (*viz.*) that from the very Initials of their Constitution, they neither are to use, nor desire any Coercive Power: For, being of a more generous Constitution than the Old (to which, that of power, or force, has been for many reasons, a necessary and indispensable Appendix) and made-up of more liberal Principles, (in the supposed management thereof); will need none, either to support themselves, or constrain others, as will afterwards more clearly appear.

Amongst which Society, such Members as are best qualifi'd, are to be chosen *Anatomick, Botanick,* and *Pyrotechnick* Professors. Their Hall, or Colledge-House, to have a well-contriv'd Theatre, a handsome Repository, a compleat Laboratory, a publick Room for reading Lectures; to which, is to be annexed a Physick Garden: In which Theatre, to have publick Dissections monthly,
or

or quarterly, besides what are privately done upon any eminent occasion, or remarkable Case : And especially, twice a year, to have publick Dissections, and Lectures of the choicest observations in Anatomy. At which times, not only the City, but the Country-Members (as many as shall please to come up) shall be entertained with Lectures of choise Observations, and latest discoveries in Anatomy (perform'd by the *Anatomick* Professors) as aforesaid; as also with the view of great variety of Plants, both Domestick and Forrain; together, with the satisfactory Prospect of some curious and luciferous Experiments in the noble Art of Chymistry, with some Lectures read thereon; which Theatre, to be set about with Skeletons, with the lively draughts of all sorts of Anatomy, (*viz.*) of *Veins. Arteries, Nerves, Muscles, Intestines, &c.* in their several Systems, and

Modes of Connexion ; all which, preserv'd by Artificial Imbalming, in their intire Forms, at various Positions or Prospects, dexterously to be expos'd to view.

In the Repository, are to be laid-up, all such Medical Rarities and Curiosities found by any of the Colledge, or from any other Persons (they can procure) as may beget further matter of consideration and inspection into Bodies, both as to Natural and Anomalous Productions ; and these, for better order, to be plac'd Alphabetically : the Laboratory to be, as we elsewhere mention.

The Garden to be a large Plot of ground for all Varieties of Plants, Domestick and Forrain, not only to serve for Medical, but also for Philosophical purposes, as an inclosed Field enrich'd by Nature, and improv'd as much as may be by Art.

Next

Next to which, The work, or several imploy of the Members of this noble Society, is to be considered. Every Physician therefore, at their first Incorporation, as also afterwards, as they are admitted; to write a *Thesis Inauguralis* upon any one Disease he can best Cure; chusing that upon which he has made the best observations, giving a succinct description and History thereof, branch'd forth in its various Symptoms, Indications, Prognosticks, loaden with its *Therapeuticks*, or Leaves and Fruits of healing; which *Theses* are all to be perus'd, examin'd, and (if need be) corrected by half-a-dozen of the Eminentest Fellows (chosen by the whole, for that purpose) then to be put together and Printed in *Folio*: which book, to be the Foundation for the History of Diseases; afterwards, by choyce observations, to be further improv'd and enlarg'd: The Impression

pression whereof, to be solely for the Society, of which every Member is to have one, as the *basis* of his practice, or, at least, as a *Speculum Medicinale* (which, if they agree upon it, may be the Title) to look into, upon every meet occasion.

Nor would we confine this Medical Society to such narrow limits, as to admit none but Doctors of Physick, such as have their *Diploma* to shew, from our Own or Forrain Academies; but also to take-in all such others as have given a publick Testimony to the World of their Ability of parts, or Ingenuity in any manner of Improvement that relates to any Stem, or Branch of the Medical Faculty, or are in a Capacity to demonstrate as much to Persons chosen by the Society for that purpose: And such to be admitted under the title of *Candidates*.

Their next work (I mean of some of them) should be by appointment
to

to Every one (whose Genius tends that way) to Epitomize the best Authors, or Writers of Physick, both as to their *Theory*, and *Methodus Sanandi* ; comparing them, how they hit, and where they differ, and to try if they can be reconciled ; not altogether, so much respecting their Difference in their several Hypothesis, in the *Speculative* Part of Physick ; as their Congruence and Coincidence in the *Therapeutick*-Part, selecting their choicest Observations from their Farraginous, and Inconciunous Conjectures ; which may not a little contribute towards the promoting, and illustrating, The History of Diseases.

And, as in the *Speculative* and *Therapeutick* Parts ; so, likewise, to have Respect to those Authors, who chiefly are concern'd in the Description of the Structure, Situation, and Use, of the Parts of the Body : The *Continentia*, as well to

be look'd after, as the *Contenta*; by Epitomizing the best Anatomists; especially, such where new and late Discoveries have been made, taking in the best (whether Ancient or Modern) Observations; rejecting all Controversies, nakedly setting down (as those, upon which they may chiefly reckon) the most usefull and remarkable Observations.

The next Work of some others of the Members of this Society, should (after their incorporating themselves) be, to compose a New Dispensatory: The basis of which, should be the Old; which should be so Corrected and Altered, as that New should be substituted in the place of several old farraginous-Mixtures.

Thus, from amongst the great number of Syrrups, the choise and most Concinnous, should be select-ed; and some few other simple Syrrups, made of this or the other choise

choice Plants should be added ; with the ways how to prevent their Fermenting in Summer-time, and to make them keep longer then usual, which may easily be done. And to reduce Distill'd Waters, and Cordial Spirits, into fewer in number, but more effectual ; To which might be added, the Description of *Sylvius*, his *Carminative-Spirit*, &c. And amongst Tinctures ; To the Vegetables, should be added those of Animals and Minerals: The Electuaries, Lohochs, Conserves, to be fewer, than are set down in the Old Dispensatory : The Choice of *Species* to be selected, and their Ingredients not so many ; but more Congruous to each other: To the *Philonium* and *Laudanum*, should be added *Sterky's* or *Mathews* Pill, Intituled, *Nepenthes Elixeratum*, or *Laudanum Elixeratum*, its Composition to be set down.

The Purging Pills, to be brought to a more Compendious Number ;
to

to which, might be added, the sleight Composition of *Anderson's* Pills, and of others that are in Vulgar Repute: also, the *Trochises*, as well as the *Speices*, should be fewer; the Oyles made by Expression, or Infusion and Decoction, or by Distillation, to be skillfully performed; and so for Unguents, Plaisters, Cerots, &c.

And in the right ordering or preparing of Medicaments, to studie the Contracting of them into smaller Quantities, and to render them more gratefull then usually they are; for, How much Physicians are reflected upon, for prescribing such large and unpleasant Potions (fitter to bear the name of Drenches, or Farryer-physick), is too vulgarly known: therefore, neat Compendious, and yet efficacious Remedies, are what Physicians should chiefly aim-at, in their Improvement of Pharmacy.

A New Dispensatory, said you?
 may some reply, *why?* You may spare
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your selves the Labour ; A New One is already come forth, by the grand Consultation of the Colledge, such a one as will surely do the Business, and serve to after-Ages: It will be difficult (if not impossible) to put forth another, that shall out do it ; this being the third and latest Edition of the Colledge, where so many great Witts jump.

To which, I answer ; It is indeed a New, but not the Dispensatory we mean ; for, their very Medicines, prescrib'd for Curing, do themselves (so deficient are they) want Healing: Which, how it may be done, will be part of the work of this New and Noble Society, rightly and skillfully to perform. In composing which Dispensatory, they are not (too much) to cast their eye upon the Old ; lest, like an *Ignis fatuus*, it should lead them too much out of the way: But the best, and most recent *Pharmacopeian*-
Authors,

Authors, are to be consulted ; amongst which *Snelfer*, his *Animadversions* upon the *Augustine Dispensatory*; and his *Mantissa*, *Monsieur Sheras*, *Glas cere*, (both, eminent *French-Authors*) *Scroderus*, &c. are to be perus'd and compar'd ; the choicest, and best things to be collected, and Methodically (but succinctly) digested, in order to the right preparation of the best of *Galenic*, as well as *Chymical* Medicaments.

The new Dispensatory being compos'd according to their best judgment ; the next thing is, that the right Preparation of every Compound Medicine (especially the most usual) be carefully look'd after by every respective Physician (*viz.*) Some of them, by appointment, are at set-times (chosen for that purpose) to go see such generally prescrib'd Medicines, prepar'd of choise and sound Ingredients, and by right Methods

Methods of proceeding. And these Apothecaries refusing to prepare Medicaments, according to the aforesaid Dispensatory, & who are unwilling to be over-look'd by some of the Members of this Society, in some of the choyce and most usual Compositions; should by consent (upon notice) not be imploy'd, for the future, by any of the aforesaid Cabal, or Society of Physitians.

Thus far is well, but not enough: For, if the Physitian reach no further, every Apothecary, or his Man (who is but newly Manu-mitted, or loose from his Apprentiship) may, by their observations upon their Visits of Patients, and having their Bills upon the File, may hereby, I say, readily jump into a practice; and thereby will (if Conceited, as some are) *viz.* with the Doctor himself, in as much as according to the vulgar practice of Physitians, the Apothecaries have an opportunity of
 peep-

peeping into every Doctor's practice (into those of Note and Repute, as well as others) which thence heightens the Conceit of their own Abilities, and gives them wing into a Practice of their own, as at this day is too obvious ; which indeed from the Physitians not managing their business in a higher Sphere, and more privately, is one of the grand reasons of the Swarming of Practising Apothecaries.

Wherefore, what is further requisite, and really, yea, indispensibly necessary on the Physitians part, in order to the healing of clashing Interests, the keeping up their Repute and Grandure, and other noble ends, is, That they should be Masters of Medicine, keeping their *Ar-
cana* amongst themselves ; which would, without a *per-adventure*, awe the Apothecaries, as well as beget an admiration ; whereby the latter would become more Consci-
ous

ous of their Inabilities, and so would not dare so frequently (as they do) to enter the Field of Practice: For, what is it that emboldens after a few tryals amongst the vulgar (being thereby flesh'd) to step, nay, to run into a confident practice; but their viewing the Bills of the generality of Physitians, upon the File; and their opportunity of Visiting the same Patients, they are prescrib'd for, as well as the Doctor's; yea, coming more frequently, have greater opportunities of making their observations of the operation of Medicines, than the Physitians themselves: to add to all which, their daring Confidence, whereby some of them think it not below them, to Vie with the ablest Physitians in matter of practice.

All which may easily be remedied by the Physitians managing the more grand concerns of Medicaments, in their own hand prepared

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sub sigillo silentii; no further to be known (as to what Ingredients, and *Methodus operandi*) by the Apothecaries, or their Men, than by a Characteristick set upon the Glasses, Potts, &c. answering that in their Bills.

In order to the Accomplishment whereof, as matter of great moment, highly considerable for the upholding the Grandeur and Interest of the Physitian, as he moves in his proper Sphere, above the Apothecary; and whereby he will easily get beyond the reach of the Apothecarie's prejudicing him in his practice; I would humbly propose this as an indispensable Expedient, (*viz.*) That the aforesaid Cabal, or new Society of Physitians, besides the Theatre, Repository, publick Lecture-Rooms, Physick-Garden, belonging to their Hall or Colledg-House, may also have a Laboratory peculiar to themselves, and belonging

ing to the same Hall, or Colledge-House; where they may prepare such choise *Arcana*, and effectually operative Medicaments; as shall (by those amongst them, who have most skill in the Pyrotechick-Art) be concluded to be the best.

Which *Arcana*, whether in the Form of Liquors, Tinctures, Spirits, Elixirs, Salts, Powders, Pills, &c. are to be sent to the Apothecaries-Shops, under the Physitians own Characteristicks, (not to be known to the Apothecary or Servants, but by Titles writ on them); that they may thereby, joyntly uphold the Interest of the Apothecaries, (one great matter to be look'd at): And not one Grain, or Drop, to be given by any Physitian, but what the Apothecary is to receive Mony for: What they Exhibit upon any sudden Emergent Occasion to any Patient, are to order the Apothecary to receive it amongst other things, they after-

afterwards order; where, by his Publick Trade, as a Maker (of some) & Seller of other Medicaments, may be kept - up, and he encouraged thereby.

Hence, will easily be obviated that great Objection, some dispensing Physicians are apt to make; and, for sake of which mainly, (together, with some other concurring Reasons) they prepare their own Medicaments, (*viz.*) the reserving their *Nostrums*, and *Specifiques*, to themselves; otherwise, in the Vulgar way, by their Bills upon the File, prostituted to every Apothecary, or his Boy: But here, their *Arcana* shall be kept intire to themselves; the *Enkeiresis* whereof, shall be kept secret, under their own Lock and Key; I mean, vail'd by Ænigmatical Titles.

The *Query* is, How this may be done? and, How the Charge of the Colledge - House, with the Theatre, Repository, Physick - Garden, and Management of the Laboratory, shall be defray'd? To

To which, I Answer; It may easily be done, if every Physitian of this Medical - Society, do but deposit Thirty Pounds; which shall be for the Stock: By which Monies, those who undertake the Management of this Affair, shall be ready to give an Account to the Society, how all may be perform'd by the afore-said Charge of the Members; whereby, besides other Advantages, such a Stock of Medicaments may be prepared, as being dispos'd-of to the Apothecaries at reasonable Rates, shall defray the Whole; and, if need be, re-pay the deposited-Monies into every Man's Pocket, in three or four Years time: Which Monies, if should never be refunded, but should be kept in Bank, for defraying all Publick Charges of all their Meetings, Consultations, &c. no Member, I am perswaded, would repent it; especially when he considers, it is towards the accomplishing such
Noble

Noble Ends; as this Designe would necessarily compass; *viz.* First, the Improvement of the Faculty; and thereby, as the genuine Consequence, the advantage of every particular Member's Practice; upon which, it would (doubtless) be very influential: and next, the good of the Poor, and meaner sort of People; whereby, they may be supply'd with Medicines, and Advice for their Help, by a Stock of Medicines, to be sent to the Apothecaries, peculiarly to be dispos'd-of, by every Members Advice for the help of the Poor; and which, the Apothecaries to hand forth to them, without any moneys required of them: Which, How generous, and therefore, acceptable, this Proposal may be, let all judicious and publick-spirited Persons determine; which Affair, will be so ordered, as to bear its own Charges, all the time it's kept afoot for the Future.

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In which Laboratory, some Noble and Generous *Menstruums* are (first) chiefly to be prepared, and, partly by them, and other Methods, are to be made several Choice *Arcana* ; amongst which, are to be prepared Vegetable and Animal-Tinctures, Elixirs, or Liquid Magisteries; as of Harts-horn, Blood, *Cranium Humanum*, &c. *viz.* Such Liquid Magisteries thereof, wherein the Volatile-Spirit is so United to its genuine Sulphur, or Oyle (both being the Essential Principles thereof) as they are by a curious Mechanical *Encheira*, reducible into a high-red Tincture, as deep as Blood : Concerning which Medicines, in order to the Cure of Convulsions, Hysterical-Passions, and other Affections of the *Genus nervosum*, the noble and worthy *Borrichius*, highly extols, above all other Medicaments: For, in his Tract, *De Ægyptiorum, ac Chemicorum sapientia*, he hath this

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Encomium; Notavi (saith he) in Convulsivis, in Hystericis, Ubi alia pharmaca Etiam longo usu probatissima, nil opis sponderent, nil afferrent, ex oleo & Spiritu Cranij humanj cum sale suo remisto propinatoque ex vino, presentissimum sensi remedium. Concerning which sort of Medicines, and their large Extent in Operation, a further account may afterwards be else-where given.

The particular streams of Experiments and Medical Observations in the Cure of Diseases, are to run into this one great Fountain, and out of that again, into their particular Rivolets, for the maintaining the great Circulation for the rendering this Society famous for Cures, both at home and abroad.

And as this new Colledge are obliged (for reasons above-said) to receive their *Arcana* (as their Master-piece) in their own hand: So the next thing I would humbly propose to their serious Consideration,

tion, in order to the further improvement, and greater esteem of the Faculty, and consequently their own advantage and repute in the World, is, the moderating their Fees; by which, the noble Art of Healing, will thereby become more Universally applicable to its proper objects, and thence will be rendred the more capable of answering its grand and genuine Ends, by demonstrating it self to the World to be truly such.

For, from the largeness of their Fees, results first a defect in Modelling the History of Diseases. 2dly. A non-improvement of the Art, in that, and other Essential parts thereof. 3dly. A neglect of the Poor. But from the moderating their Fees, all those Negatives are, or may be really turn'd into their Affirmatives, or Positives, as we may shew anon.

And indeed, nothing has done

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the Faculty more injustice , both as to the non - improvements thereof, as also , to the dis-esteem, it, and Physitians have contracted in the World, then the high Fees (I mean as to *England*, and in that , as to *London*) Physitians expect; which without doubt , is one main reason, why so many Learned, Judicious , Honest Physitians, every way capacitated for their imploy, has so mean practice : For, saving some few (a few, I say, in comparison to the rest) who by a long tract of time, and by , I know not what strange Stratagems , have so Insinuated and Worm'd themselves into vulgar Applause, as they ride upon the Wing of common Fame, mounted on the *Pegasus* of vulgar Vogue, (whose event, and success in practice , is yet no better, perhaps, than their Neighbours.) The rest, even many (too too many) worthy Physitians do but truckle, live but meanly ; although

though many People be Sick, yet have little to do, are Idle in the mid'st of Harvest, or working-time. Why, what's the matter? This is the chief cause (*viz.*) The largeness of their Fees: For, while multitudes of People are Sick, the most of them generally are a middle sort, who are not so well stock'd with Moneys, as to pay a Physitian for his Attendance, besides the Apothecaries Bill; for, say they, to give a Doctor 10. s. every time, or every other time he comes, runs a great deal of Money in a little time, which would keep our Families without Bread a great while.

So that from this Scare-crow of large Fees, the ordinary, and middle sort of People are either quite neglected (as to the great concerns of their lives) or for Cheapness, fall into the hands of practising Apothecaries, or other Quacking Empiricks, to the great disparagement of

our Noble Faculty. It's indeed a great discouragement to the middle sort of People to apply themselves to Physitians (as the present state of Physick is) while they dread the Cure (if it be had) lest it should be worse (to their Pockets) than the Disease, fearing lest they should be Destroy'd and Ruin'd while they are Cured.

Therefore, to remove these Impediments, by preventing Discouragements, and to hinder the Clamours of the Vulgar against Physitians in this matter, and for other reasons aforesaid, we humbly propose that the aforesaid Cabal, or New Society of Physitians should enjoyn a Law amongst themselves (to which, every Member of that Society might be obliged) that none of them should demand, or place to Account above half a Crown for a Visit; but (with this *avviso*) then to come every day once, as long as
need

need (I mean, the Exegency of the Disease) shall require.

Now let us Compute what Advantage it will be to the Physitian thus to lessen his Fees; and what encouragement it would be to the generality of People, to make use of these Honest, Conscientious Physitians; that so a considerable part of Healing (even every way) may appear in this grand particular.

As to the first, it may be objected, that if many Physitians cannot live of high, how shall they of low Fees? I readily Answer, that they being but seldom call'd (and that chiefly for the aforesaid cause) although, when call'd, the Fees be large, yet its to their great disadvantage, because so rare, (except as aforesaid), whereas, when the ordinary People (who are well to live in the World) and middle sort of Trades-men shall know, that they may have a Judicious, Honest Phy-

fitian to take Care of them in their greatest Weaknesses, and to Relieve them in their greatest straits of Body, for so small as Half-a-crown a Visit; and that their care shall be shewn by their every-day Advising, according to the Urgency, and Necessity of the Disease; as also that they will order such Medicaments at the Apothecaries, as shall be of easie Charge, suting their Bills according to the Capacities and Abilities of their Patients, not every day prescribing (as too many at present do) new Medicines to their Charge, unless the Exigency of Symptoms require: Who, I pray, amongst them, upon such an advantagious Proposal, will not, upon all occasions, readily make use of a Physitian.

For, being thus Encouraged, where one person now (as things appear under the present unrectif'd itate) calls a Physitian, according to
all

all probability, four at the least, likely six, possibly eight, ten, or a dozen will then chearfully and readily send for a Physitian.

Therefore, to compute the matter (I say) we may thus reckon, *viz.* that a Physitian (as things are now) being call'd, their's his 10.s. then he makes one Visit, and has nothing, (we speak now of the ordinary course) after that, he waits, and perhaps is never call'd a second time; either a practising Apothecary, or some other boasting Quack steps in, & he thrust forth: If he shall chance to be call'd a second time, there is 10.s. more: But then its a thousand to one, he hears no more of the Patient, a Quack, (*viz.* some practising Apothecary, or some other Emperick) or the Grave takes him. But now, supposing a Physitian is call'd (which likely then will be much more frequent) under the Notion of our Proposal, in two days

he gets 5. s. which is one half of what the Physitian got the common way: So that if he should be called but twice (which is the least imaginable) for the others once, he will get more, because he goes every day certainly, while there is need; the other, mean while, has not, at least, will not give himself that liberty, but waits for his Call: Now, if four Patients come for one (as that very probably will be the least) then he gets above twice as much, as now he gets by large Fees.

And although half a Crown be the usual Fee from ordinary Tradesmen, and People of a middle rank, for their incouragement and help.

Yea, and more Patients will be hence multiplyed, because in Families, where many Children and Servants are; some of them ever and anon being apt to fall Sick, a Physitian upon such easie terms, will rea-

readily be sent for ; whereas otherwise, through the dearness of Physitions, they content themselves with Nurses, and some slight Medicines of their own, or some Old Woman, or Gentlewomans making ; or if not content therewith, but are willing to ascend a little higher, the Physitian hears nothing of them, only the next Apothecary, or some Low-rated Quack (swarming every where) takes them to make their best Market.

And although half a Crown be the usual Fee for ordinary Tradesmen, and people of a middle rank, for their encouragement and help, yet this hinders not ; but if the Richer Trades-men, Gentlemen, and others of great Estates, and the Nobility will gratifie the Physitian better, and will engage him to more diligence, may Reward him with 5. s. 10. s. or a Piece every Visit, which to them is no more (nay not
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so much by far) as half a Crown to the ordinary fort.

Or if paying by, or at Visits, do not satisfie some persons of Quality, then may such, *viz.* Noble-men, Gentlemen, Merchants, and other able Trades-men, agree with their Physitians by the year, for their Family, making them such a standing Salary, or Allowance, according to the Dignity, Worth, and Richness of the Persons, Quarterly to be paid them, whether Sick, or Well, call'd more or less, or not call'd at all; which would be very advantagious, and of general good, not only to the Physitian, but likewise to the Nobility, Gentry, &c. whose Families he doth take care of: To the first, because hereby he shall certainly know what he has to relye upon, besides other advantagious Incomes: And to the latter, because hereby they may prevent all delatoriness and tediousness

ness in Cures, in as much as its the Physicians Interest to Cure them as soon as he can, and not to torment them with a *Medice vivere*, or preventive Physick, and never to impose upon them, or grieve them with the Exhibiting Medicines, but when there is real need; which he is otherwise to make his design take, and his business the more plausible, too often put upon.

The next thing I would propose, in order to the reducing the Medical Faculty to its Pristin Beauty, and Professors thereof, to their *quondam* Repute, and worthy Esteem in the World, should be what is in its road to further Improvement; (*viz*) the setting a-foot, and carrying-on the History of Diseases: In the management whereof, every Physician of the afore-said Cabal, is to have his part in some one particular Disease or other; which he is chiefly to eye in all its Symptoms, and to
 trace

trace all its footings in every remarkable Circumstance, in those Patients he is concern'd with; and what occurs Remarkably (towards the illustrating this, or the other Disease) in every Man's general way of Practice, is at particular times of Convening, to be communicated to each other; and, by the Secretary, to be plac'd down in their Journal; and, afterwards to be Methodically inserted under every Head of this, or the other Disease: Where all the Symptoms, where-with every Disease is cloathed; the *Metastasis* of Symptoms, incident to Simple or Complicated Diseases; the Manner, Method, and Time of Exhibition of Medicaments; and the Events, Effects, thence ensuing, &c; are all succinctly to be put down. And this, to take its Origination from their *Theses Inaugurates*, inserted in their *Speculum Medicinale*, as afore-said.

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In the prosecution of which History of Diseases, they are also among Hands to examine, whether several Diseases are not Curable by other wayes, than are common, or other Methods, than may be accounted-for amongst the Catalogue of usual, or more refined Medicaments; *viz.* Whether they may not be Cured by other wayes, than by Medicines (of what name so-ever) inwardly given; as for instance, Whether, barely by a choyce Dyet, *per appensa, viz.* (such, whose Electrical, or other manner of Vertue, doth operate within the Atmosphere of the Microcosme,) by Agitation of the Body, by Riding, or other sorts of Statical Experiments: Or, lastly, Whether many Diseases, whose Foundation are laid by or in a Depravation of the Imagination; begetting Irregularities, and spurious Fermentations, or other Depravation of the Primary Juices of the Body;

Body ; may (I say) be cured, by rectifying the disordered *Primum Mobile*, viz. the Phantasie ; and by exalting the same to arise higher than the Pitch of most Maladies : And in order thereto, whether upon the Consideration, that the different Constitutions of our Bodies ; especially, in order to some more intimately adhering, and radically fixt-Maladies, (for instance, *Hypochondraisme*) consisting and depending upon the various Keys, our Bodies (in them, I mean the Wheels, and hidden Springs of Motion) are naturally, or artificially, and by custom wound up too, may not prompt another Method, for treating such Patients (probably) much more effectually, then any hither-to try'd ; All which, they are, judiciously, to consider, and, as much as may be, to determine.

Next to which, they are to remark, and select all manner of Specificks,

cificks, whether amongst druggs or other Medicinal concretes domestick or forraigne, and to bring them all to a thorough Test ; thereby, to discover which is Real, and which fictitious ; and are to be managed with Circumstances requisite thereto.

The Improvement should be in-
deavoured in every Part and Branch
of the Medicall Faculty, as in the
Mechanicall Analysis of the Juyces ;
those *contenta corporis*, comparing
them with vegetable juices, to ren-
der them the more tractable to our
understanding ; and thereby, as a
Rule to measure-forth the best and
most rationally approv'd *Hypothesis*.

Not, but that I would advise,
they (I mean, Every Member of
this worthy Society) should be fraught
with all sorts of Learning, that
may any way contribute towards
the capacitating them for so Noble
an Employ ; only the Medical Art
is

is most Demonstrated, even to every (although Vulgar) Eye, to be such, by the Improvements it's capable of, in the *Theraputick* or Healing Part. For the more (as to number) the more readily, safely, and pleasantly (as to Methods) we Heal or Cure; The more Repute and Esteem that generous Art gains amongst the Vulgar, as well as amongst those, who by Liberal Education, are set on higher ground.

One great reason (amongst others afore-said) of the Non improvement in the Medical-Art, has been the great Deficiency in the improvement of Natural Philosophy: For, it's most true, in the main *Ubi desinet Philosophus, ibi incipit Medicus*; because one is the Ground and Basis of the other: And, although it be not indispensibly necessary for every Physician (singly considered) to be a great Philosopher; yet, in as much, as every one ought to lay
some

some Stones, bring in wood, or other Materials, requisite for that Building, in order to the Improvement thereof; They ought not (mean-while) to be ignorant, of some well-bottom'd *Hypothesis*; reard up from an induction of Experimental and Mechanical Particulars, as necessary to that purpose, as Stones and Timber are to a Building: by which, well and rationally cemented, or judiciously put together, they may thence, as by a *Jacobs-Staff*, easily take the height of that *Hypothesis* they are profelited to, or of any other well-built Structure.

And in order to a further Healing, and agreement of the afore-said interests of Doctors and Apothecaries, I would propose and Solicit a Cessation of Arms (I mean) of pens: For in the Mutual Reconcilement of these two, there is to be a prohibition of the Doctors writing against
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the Apothecaries, and so on the contrary: in as much as such thwarting Transactions, doth but beget, and keep up animosities, sets the Wounds fresh a bleeding, promotes the throbs, and prevents all manner of Healing; their interest being really (if they rightly understand their concern) bound up together by a joynt Amity or friendly Correspondence, each Supporting the other: while he consequently thereby bear himself up, but yet so, as each to keep within his sphere, and to act within the Verge of his own bounds. And truly in my Opinion that Doctor who has lately writ against the Apothecaries by detecting the cheapness of their Medicaments, has done no acceptable piece of Service to the faculty. For the more the Doctors Expose the Apothecaries, & *vice versa*, the more they are both thereby rejected, and Expos'd to the severe censure of the
Vulgar

Vulgar; and its an old Proverb,
malus corvus nidum caeat.

This indeed we ought of right to say on the Apothecarie's behalf in this matter, (*viz.*) that considering the many Medicaments, which by keeping decay upon their hands for want of use, as Electuaries, Conservees, Syrups, &c. which they (if honest) must (when superannuated, or decayed) throw quite away: The slow return of what they have, their paying great Rents, and Chargeable House-keeping, must constrain them, if they will (as no reason but they should) live as their Neighbours, of other Impleys, and get Estates, as other Trades-men do; there is (these being duely weighed in the Ballance of Equity) I say, a Necessity, for charging Medicaments at high rates; wherefore, to them, 10. *d.* or 11. *d.* at Shilling, by compute, is scarce as much advantage (considering their small return (especially some of them)

them, and other considerables afore-
said) as 2. *d.* or 1. *d.* at Shilling , to
other Trades-men , who have great
returns.

And as the Physitians are to act
their part by turns , in order to the
healing the afore-*said* shattered In-
terests betwixt them and the Apo-
thecaries , and towards the further
improvement of the Faculty in ge-
neral , as by hints we have already
touch'd : So likewise the Apotheca-
ries are, by turns, and according to
the Law of Equity , obliged to act
theirs ; for , where two Parties are
concern'd, unless there be a Co-in-
cidence of endeavours , all that one
can do, amounts to very small : So
that its indispenfibly necessary , in
order to the accomplishing the a-
fore-*said* Ends, that the Apothecaries
should apply themselves to their in-
cumbant Task.

And that first, Negatively, (*viz.*)
first , not to speak or write in Dis-
parage-

paragement of, nor make any reflections upon the Doctors, not Reviling or Reproaching any of the aforesaid Society of Physitians, either by word, or writing. 2ly. Not to Practice at all, as not being their work, nay, not so much as amongst the Poor: For care will be taken by the aforesaid Cabal of Physitians, that no poor Person whatsoever (who apply themselves to the Doctors) shall be destitute of Advice; which care of the Poor, they, as Christians are obliged to perform, and thereby to demonstrate to the world their officious Charitableness, not only by giving their Advice *gratis*, but likewise, either to order such easie Medicines as they may get themselves; or if they send them to the Apothecaries, are to prescribe the least Chargable Medicaments, and such as shall be plac'd to their own (I mean the Physitians Laboratory) Account; being such as are
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to be sent from their Laboratory peculiarly for the help of the Poor, which is to be done for two reasons, (*viz.*)

First, because its the work of the Physitian (as peculiar to his own Orb) to give advice to all sorts, whether Rich, or Poor, High, or Low ; and therefore suits his Grandeur to be apply'd to in all Cases; the difference of the Persons applying themselves, makes no alteration as to the nature of Advice : And 2dly. Because the Physitians are obliged by a Law amongst themselves (to be truely and faithfully observ'd) never to prepare any Medicines , so as to dispence them by their own hand, or any otherwise than from the Apothecaries: And therefore, in Equity and Conscience, the Apothecaries are not to intrude into their Function, under what disguise, or pretence whatsoever.

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As to what is positive ; *First*, to speak favourably of the aforesaid Society of Physitians, and of every Member thereof, interpreting their Actions in the best Sence, they being such persons, whose Candor and Ingenuity can (if right be done them) demerit no less from the Apothecary.

Secondly, They are faithfully and sincerely to prepare all such Medicaments, as the new Dispensatory we spake of, & Society of Physitians shall injoyn them too, so as to have them ready by them upon all occasions ; in order to which, to have all their Drugs, &c. choyse, found, and (if need be) pickt. *Thirdly*, They are faithfully to dispence those according to the Physitians prescription. *Fourthly*, To hand forth simply or compoundedly such Medicines as the Society shall send into their Shops from their own Laboratory ; That they, nor their Servants, may willingly, or willfully add too much or too little of the Physicians *Arcani*,

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with other Viicles or Medicaments: the Apothecarys have of their own, lest thereby and through any adulteration or substitution for want of expected success, the Physician shall undeservedly undergo blame. *Fifthly*, That they shall no sooner be sent for to any Patient, but upon their approach, shall desire and importune the Patient to send for a Doctor by acquainting the friends of the sick Party, at how easy a rate they may have an honest, judicious Physician, to take care of them in all their Ayles: which will have this advantage to the Apothecary, That the care of the Cure, and consequently the burden will be taken off their Shoulders, they in the mean while minding their business, in all the aforesaid particulars, may go cheerfully on in their work without reluctance.

And lastly, every Apothecary belonging to this Society or new Colledge (to whom alone their *Arcana*
and

and Bills are to be sent) shall be oblig'd by signing in that behalf, never to exhibit any Medicament whatsoever. And that if he shall at any time be found to have ordered any Patient, either Vomit, Purge, Glyster, Sweat, Cordial, Julep, &c. without a Bill from a Physitian, then to pay *Five Pounds* to go to the publick Stock. But if any shall send to his shop for (instance) two pence in *Venice Treacle*, *Diascordium*, &c. or for any other Medicine either Drugs, Simple or Compound, which they have a mind to take upon their own or some Friend or Oldwomans advising, then indeed its as much the Apothecaries Trade to serve them; as for a Draper to cut a yard of Cloath for any Customer who comes or sends to his Shop. But to Exhibit any Medicine whatsoever as from himself without the Physicians Advice is not his work, therefore punishable by theaforesaid mulct.

And for the further securing the Physicians Interest, if any Apothecary shall sel forth any Dram, Grain, or drop of any of their *Arcana* (sent from the Doctors Laboratory into the Apothecaries Shops) without a Bill from some one of the new Society, then shall he forfeit *five Pounds* to go into the common Stock belonging to the Physitians Hall, or Colledge-House.

The benefit that will naturally redound from the healing of those two Interests, as aforesaid, will be great and of large Extent in this two fold manner: *First*, in order to the great improvement of the whole faculty. *Secondly*, To the great Emolument of both combining Parties in all circumstances appertaining thereto. *Lastly*, to the comfortable injoyment of themselves under the fruits of their Labours; by thence dejecting and secluding the interest of the Quacks, Empericks, & other Medical Intruders: Add to all
which

which; its universal good, as applicable to the benefit of all sorts of people.

For, the intrenching upon each others interest, is that which chiefly has bred all the mischief, by breaking down their Banks, and thereby suffering the Quacks to come in like a Flood and mighty Torrent upon them; as at this day, their Banks seem more than ever to be broak down, to no less than threatening an inundation by medical intruders, and all for want of a due prosecuting such a method as we have already proposed.

And as to the equity of the aforesaid propos'd healing Method, I dare appeal to the World, whether it is not unreasonable that a Physitian having been at so much charge in his Education at the Universities, whether Domestick, or Forrein, in his Travels, (as to many of them) in taking his Degrees, that it cannot cost them or their Parents less than several hundred

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pounds,

pounds, besides the vast paines he has taken for so many years, to improve himself in every part and branch of his faculty: whether I I say, it be not unreasonable after all this, to have the bread eaten out of their mouths by a company of practising Apothecaries, and bold Quacking Empericks abounding and swarming in every place.

On the contrary, the same appeal I make, whether it be not as unreasonable, that an Apothecary, having (besides a good part of his Portion paid at his being bound Apprentice) serv'd seven years to a Master, to learn the Pharmacopeian Art, and has thereby undergon the hardships of an Apprentiship, has also furnished a Shop with what Stock he has, is diligent in his business, willing to thrive; yet after all this, whether I say, it be not unreasonable that he should be interrupted in his business, the bread eaten out of his mouth by a Pharmacopeian

copeian Doctor, who thrusts his *Sickle* into the others Harvest.

What remains, is *First*, to shew in short what advantages are, from the propos'd Expedient, to be Expected as Genuine Consequences thereof. *Secondly*, That no other Method however Edg'd by force, can effect the like, or be as Extensive in its usefulness or applicableness. And lastly, till this actually be set on foot, to propose a present substitute, as a *Succedaneal Medium* thereto.

As to the first, *viz.* The advantages hence redounding, appears first to the parties themselves, *viz.* the Doctors and Apothecaries : Next, to the Patient, or general good of mankind. As to the first, in these following particulars, *i. e.* by solving their clashing interests, and that by discovering, and preventing the fraudulent intreagues afore-said betwixt some of the parties (*viz.*) Between the practising Apothecaries, and his Hackney Doctor, and the interested

Doctor, and his Covenant Apothecaries representing the clandestine designs of some of them as a juggle, and therefore as a Rock to be avoided: For this Expedient can no sooner succeed, but all such deceitfull contrivances (how privately, and cunningly laid) do, *is po facto*, fall to the ground, and like a Mist disperse at the appearance of the Sun. *Secondly*, hereby Physicians will abandon all impositions upon the Vulgar, and particularly the conjuring by waters, &c. *Thirdly*, hereby they will be excited to a more thorow, management of their imployes by a more carefull diligence, and watching over their business, so as to prevent an in-let to any sort of intruders. *Fourthly*, hereby the edge of their Zeal to the old Method (they have formerly through ignorance of better been profelyted too) will be taken off. *Fifthly*, hereby considerable Improvements will on every side accrue

crue to them, and the whole faculty. *Sixthly*, Hereby they will be redeem'd from ignorance in matters of Pharmacy, especially in that Noble, and necessary part thereof, *Chymistry*. *Lastly*, Each hereby will be kept in his Sphere, with chearfulness performing his imploy.

As to the latter, *viz*, The benefit of Mankind, which hence results, will be evident, *First*, in that hereby, Patients in general may be better Cured of their Maladies, according to the threefold Chaine of *cito, tuto, ac jucunde*. *Secondly*, In that hereby the Middle sort of Tradesmen, or ordinary people shall be taken care of, and Cured at an easy Charge, proportionable to their abilities. *Lastly*, in that hereby, the poor shall be taken care of, *gratis*, without any charge at all.

As to the *Second* thing propos'd, *viz*, That no other Method (however edg'd by force) can effect the like, or be as extensive in its

usefulness, and applicableness as the propos'd Expedient will be evident, if we imagine what success, any other Method (set on by force) can have in the suppression of *Quacks* (all that, that Art of force can pretend to): For suppose (by screwing this sort of designe to its highest pegg) by their severest Method the two Universities should Concur with the Colledge (by executing their penal Statutes) towards the suppressing all Medical intruders: Yet this would effect nothing to the purpose, because not levell'd at the right mark. For many of the *Quacks*, have already taken Sanctuary, (how deservedly we shall not say) in the good opinion, and estimate of the people,

They tell the World, in their boasting, and canting language, that they forsooth are the onely true Physicians, having laboured to search into the Misteries of Nature, have found out such remedies, as
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the other Goof-quill Doctors (as they call them) through a laziness, and negligence in their great concern never have ; and which is worse, (as they go on,) never are likely to be improvers of their faculty : They boast of their Specificks, and how easily, safely, and speedily, they Cure all diseases : To which they further add, that their works, *viz*, Their Cures demonstrate them to be what they pretend, true Physicians, who proceed wholly according to Natures Principles, being Natures Ministers, or servants to help her at a dead list : And to illustrate this, they have Arts of blazoning their Cures, whereby they come more readily with Fresh Gales to the ears of people, than the other by much.

Now who I pray amongst the Vulgar, nay I might say, even amongst higher Capacities, has so much skill as to free themselves, from being impos'd upon by the aforesaid Specious pretenders : And
doubtless

doubtless the greatest power in these affairs, lies chiefly in the opinion, and sentiments of the people ; for so it is, has been, and (for ought we know) shall be for the future. Therefore the Legitimate, and most Natural way of proceeding ; To effect any thing considerable in this matter, is to imploy all our skill in working upon, turning, and twining of the wheels and motion of the main Engine, *viz*, the estimation and opinion of the people, and in reality to be found doing that which the Empericks onely pretend to do: So possibly we may gain upon the aforesaid Penumatick Engine, (such I call it because turn'd, and mov'd by every blast of fame) never to be wrought upon by force, that being against the grain, and contrary to the impetus, and natural tendency thereof. So that if the Concerns of the Medical Faculty, were duely and seriously managed with an eye had to the Tempering the spring, placing

ing and proportioning the vvheels, & other constitutive parts of this Machine, all vvould happen as vvell (yea much better) on the Physicians side, and vvould gaine as much (or more) estimation, from this (if once well set) *Automatous* Engine, then all the other, whether Practising Apothecaries or other Empericks of what sort soever, have, or in probability ever shall: For, when once Screw'd up to that height as to be tunable, it would found as naturally, and necessarily in consort or harmony to them, (*viz.*) in their behalf, as ever it did for others, when tun'd their way: And may as easily be play'd upon, when in a right, as in a wrong Key.

Therefore, the very same thing is to be done to the whole faculty, and to Physicians in general, as happens usually to the raising any one Physician to a considerable practice: in both which, how much the right striking upon this instrument, (*viz.*)
The

The common Vogue, and Credulity of the people, and the rendering it (by what means soever) tunable to his or their Interest, we have not now (for brevity sake) liberty to ventilate.

As to the last thing propos'd, (*viz.*) a substitute to this grand designe (which may be precursory till Circumstances of persons concurring thereto, may more Universally accord) is as followeth, *viz.* That as many Physicians, as pleaseth, suppose to the number of forty or more shall agree among themselves, to prepare all their own Medicines, by each of them keeping a young Apothecary, or other suitably qualified servant in his house: That if the Apothecaries, will hold on to infringe the Doctors, by their intruding into the faculty, It will be as equal and just, by way of Retalliation, to take the business of Pharmacy into their own hands; by dispensing their own Medicaments, and to do this so long till the Apothecaries,

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theçaries, be brought to a compliance in order to the first, and most worthy Proposal.

For the better and more successful Management whereof, they are to maintain a Correspondence at their Clubs; where they ought to be mutually free, and communicative of their Experiences; remarking each others most notorious Observations.

And, for the further promoting this good Work, Those of this Club, who shall agree amongst themselves to give their own Medicines; because every one are not (yea, perhaps, but few are) in a Capacity to prepare some more than ordinary *Arcana*, highly necessary (for Ends afore-said) in their Practice: Wherefore, I say, Care is to be taken for a Laboratory, to prepare such an *Apparatus Medicinalis*, of Chymical Remedies, as may be thought of greatest Use, and largest Extent, in the general Practice of Physick.

By which Succedaneous Method,
well

well and duely prosecuted, these following Advantages would necessarily accrew : (*viz.*) *First*, Hereby they would become Masters of good Medicines ; having in their own Custody (prepared from their publick Laboratory) such commanding *Arcana*, as may be of large use in the Curing of Diseases. *Secondly*, Hereby they might keep their *Nostrums* amongst themselves, upon which they lay the most Stress in their Practice. *Thirdly*, Hereby they might purchase more Repute and Esteem in the World. *Fourthly*, Hereby they they may be Capacitated, to do Charitable Offices to the Poor ; not only prescribing, but also (as occasion offers) exhibiting Medicines *gratis*. *Fifthly*, Hereby, what-ever Patients they have, may be truely said to be theirs. *Sixthly*, Hereby patients are not only more judiciously ; But also may be more kindly (not to say honestly) treated. The Physician (in this agreeing with

with the former, and best propos'd Expedient) not demanding above half a Crown a visit, while his bill for Medicines, shall not perhaps be much, above half of what the Apothecary would have placed to account. *Seventhly*, Hereby the Physician is sure not to be impos'd upon by mistakes from the Apothecary or their men, and of being well satisfi'd about the goodness of druggs, and the skillfulness of their preparation. *Eightly*, Hereby they shall be secur'd from the Criticalness, and Cenforiousness of Apothecaries, overlooking their bills, (they usually otherwise passing their sense, and judgement upon them) *Lastly*, hereby, *viz.* By comparing notes, and observations, Physician with Physician of the same Clubb, will naturally redound to the further improvement of the whole faculty.

THE

Postscript to the Reader.

IT's very probable (Candid Reader) that the fore-going Essay, towards a Method proposed in order to the Healing of the wounded Interests of Doctors and Apothecaries, by placing each in his Sphear, the Improvement of the Medical Faculty; the facil Accomodating thereof (as truly an Art of Healing) to all Capacities, and sorts of People: And thereby, a natural Forcing (if I may so say) of a Trade, or Employ, to both Parties; whereby they shall certainly, and infallibly live well, and honestly too (*quod honestum est etiam utile*), and whereby all difficulties, they at present labour under, shall easily be remov'd; and how in the main, the Noble Art and Artists too, shall (without a peradventure) regain their quondam Splendour and Esteem

in

The Postscript.

in the world: Although, I say, it's probable, that the Method leading to all these Ends, shall by some be look'd upon, only as some Utopian Conjecture, or New Atlantis; bearing a Flourish in the Front, but difficult (if not impossible) in the Enterprize: Yet surely, to a well-poys'd and deliberate Mind, it seems easily feasible, and such as may, without any difficulty, (by Persons inclinable thereto) be accomplish'd; which once set a foot, and unanimously encourag'd by an Harmonious Consent of the Persons concern'd, promiseth largely; yea, would without doubt, arrive at those Noble Ends it was propos'd-for, and answer every Intention.

But, Alas! We may aim well, and stretch our Inventions to their utmost Circles; while it's in the Power of others, to manage or break such good Purposes: I fore-see so much, That the Major Part of the present Colledge, will oppose this Method, as they have of late other Expedients, that have been offered

The Postscript.

red to them, in order to the securing their own Interest, against Practising-Apothecaries, and Emperical-Quacks: However, I doubt not, but even many of them (those I mean, of the more Ingenious, and Ingenuous Sort, at every turn out-voted by the numerous Dead-weight) will accept of it, as a Rational Proposal, easily Practicable, and capable of answering all the proposed Ends; to whose Sentiments, in this Affair, I durst confide, and willingly appeal: But to the rest, I would only say, They are like the Stone ty'd to the Foot of the mounting Lark, and like Bird-lime to its wing, which only seem to bear down those worthy Souls, from soaring aloft in Generous Designs.

And here, I would take leave once for all to say, That if the present Colledge would so Model themselves anew, and set open their Doors wider, to admit of such a competent number of ingenious, judicious, and honest Physicians, as might compleat so worthy a
Design;

The Postscript.

Designe ; and thereby, would shuffe themselves into such new Postures, as might admit in the main of the Expedient here propos'd, would doubtless, by their generous Compliance, herein spare the trouble of a new Erektion, and might answer all or the chief Intentions here aim'd at.

How we have (in this small Tract) indeavour'd to take the wheels of this Medical Engine in pieces ; how labour'd to file off the Rugosities, to rub off the contracted Rust, which has hindered the whole in its Motion: How we have studied the right Temper of the Spring, proportioned and adapted the wheels, poys'd the Ballance, polish'd every part ; what Art we have us'd to put them (after dressing) together again ; that so, at length (if possible) it may become a compleat Piece of Workman-ship ; which once skilfully set into Motion, is able to go for many Tears, without new windings up, or further Dressing: Yea, so skilfully ordered (as we have in this Discourse hinted)
may

The Postscript.

may perhaps contain in it self so much of a perpetual Motion, as may save further trouble to any Artists for the future: How, I say, we have Essay'd to perform all this by our propos'd Expedient, we leave to thy mature Consideration to determine.

How equitably we have stated the Case on both sides, betwixt Doctors and Apothecaries; and how allotted to each their due, as acting in their proper Sphear; what care we have taken in the knitting those loose (not to say dislocated) Joints, using (as we think) the best Astringents and Binders, that most naturally conduce to such Repositions, or close Jointings, is left to the unbiass'd Reader, to consider.

I conceal my Name, that I may deal the more plainly and roundly with all Parties concern'd, that I may indeed the better force (by a strong-drawn Bow) the Arrow to the Head; which coming from an unknown-hand, may probably do more Execution: Such invisible Shafts, (if well and skilfully darterd)

The Postscript.

darted) may thereby pierce the deeper, to make way for the expected Event: Not that I am Conscious of doing any thing herein, to which I might not (and that confidently enough) set my Name: For, I dare appeal to the Breast of every unprejudiced Reader, whether Things are not fairly, equally, and justly represented; This being a faithful Glass, wherein every Person concern'd, may (if he please) see his own Face: He that is Conscious, may blush, amend, and then look again; But he who has Truth, and honestly writ in his Heart, and made legible in his Actions, and has no cause, Ulla palefcere culpa, will with Gladness look into it: To add to which, I obscure my self (although, upon other Occasions, not altogether unknown to the world) upon this further Account; lest this noble Designe, here propos'd, should be Eclipsed through the meanness and unworthyness of the Author; brave Designs being often blasted, when manag'd by too weak and unsuited Agents.

This,

The Postscript.

This, at present, is only an Essay to this great Work; the first (I know of) yet extant of its kind, in the world: Therefore, if not compleat, its herein some-what pardonable, (how Meritoriously, I leave) that it is only a rude Draught, because (as I said) the First; which doubtless would require another Sitting, to grace it with lively Colours, from a due Contemperature, or interweaving of Lights and Shades; which beautify every work, to the finishing of it, as a Master-piece: Of which, wherein it falls short, must (Candid Reader) beg thy favourable Eye, by casting a friendly Aspect thereon; and shall conclude with this serious Advice, (viz.) To take right Measures, and thence charitably to judge of the whole, from the Nobleness; together with the Usefulness of the Subject, and honestly of the Designe.

Thine,

S. W.



FINIS.

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